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SPENBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year
1934

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John Siddall (Printers) Ltd., Spenborough Press, Cleckheaton

SPENBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

OF THE

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Spenborough Urban District Council

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NORTH BIERLEY

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Councillors Heywood and Hillard

Staff of Health Department

LAWRENCE PICKERING-PICK, D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health
Medical Officer of Child Welfare Centre
Medical Superintendent to Liversedge and Mirfield Joint Hospital Board

W. R. E. UNTHANK, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health

*CLARA MURRAY WILSON, M.B., CH.M.
Medical Officer to Ante Natal Centre

$F. W. MARSDEN, C.R.S.I. - - Chief Sanitary Inspector

$*b*H. HUNTER, C.R.S.I. - - Assistant Sanitary Inspector

$*a*E. G. PAYNE, C.R.S.I. - - ,, ,, ,,

$J. BUTTERY, C.R.S.I. - - - ,, ,, ,,

*Miss E. M. FIRTH, C.M.B. - - Health Visitor

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*Miss E. M. McLEOD, C.M.B. - ,, ,,

*Miss F. WILLIAMS, C.M.B. - ,, ,,

Miss M. FURNESS - - - Clerk

* Part Time

$ Hold Meat Inspection Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute

a Appointed September, 1934

b Resigned September, 1934

SPENBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health, 1934

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee

Gentlemen—

I HAVE the honour to present to you my Fifteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Conditions of the Urban District of Spenborough for the year 1934.

This report will be an ordinary report, and will refer mainly to matters connected with the year 1934 only.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. F. W. Marsden, Chief Sanitary Inspector, for his assistance in drawing up certain portions of this report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE PICKERING-PICK

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following are some of the more important statistical details, most of which will be dealt with more fully later in the report:

Area—Cleckheaton, 1,756 acres; Liversedge, 2,136 acres; Gomersal, 1,100 acres.

Total area of the Urban District of Spenborough, 4,992 acres.

Population—Census 1931, 30,962; estimated middle of 1934, 30,270.

Number of inhabited houses in 1931, 8,817.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1934, from rate books) 8,941.

Number of families (Census 1931), 8,852.

Rateable value 1934-35, £130,833.

Sum produced by a penny rate, £486.

Live Births.—Legitimate, total 329; males 180; females, 149. Illegitimate, total 9; males 2, females, 7. Still Births—19; rate per 1000 total births, 53.2. Birth rate 11.2 per 1000. Deaths, 396. Death rate, 12.7.

Percentage of total deaths occurring in Public Institutions, 24.2.

Number of women dying in, or as a result of childbirth; from sepsis, nil; from other causes, nil.

Death rate of infants under one year of age per 1000 live births.—Legitimate, 48.6; Illegitimate, nil; total, 47.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), nil; Whooping Cough (all ages), nil; Diarrhœa (under two years of age), 3; Diphtheria, 4.

POPULATION.

The population of the Urban District of Spenborough was given as 30,962 in the Census of 1931. The estimated population for the middle of 1934 is returned as 30,270 and this figure will be used in this report for calculating all rates.

BIRTHS.

During 1934 two hundred and eighty-three births were registered in the district, of which 144 were males and 139 females.

The net live births for the district were 338, namely 182 males and 156 females, a decrease of 58 compared with 1933, and a decrease of 16.5 per cent. on the average for the past five years.

The birth rate was 11.2 per 1000 living, 1.8 per 1000 less than in 1933.

There were 9 illegitimate births, six less than in the previous year, giving a rate of 26.6 per 1000 births. Of these, two were boys and seven girls.

The rate of 11.2 births per 1000 of population is 2.6 per 1000 less than that for England and Wales, and 3.8 per 1000 less than that of the 132 smaller towns, of which Spenborough is one.

Table I. shows the Wards in which children whose births were registered in the district were born.

TABLE I.

	Males.	Females.
Roberttown and Norristhorpe ...	21	18
Cleckheaton East	15	12
Cleckheaton West	18	17
Gomersal	23	26
Hightown	23	16
Millbridge	13	21
Oakenshaw	1	1
Scholes	15	9
Spen and Littletown	15	19

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the district during the year was 307. From these must be deducted thirteen deaths of persons resident outside the district and dying within the district, and to them must be added 103 deaths of residents in the district who died outside its borders.

This gives the number of net deaths as 397; equal to a rate of 12.7 per 1000 living, as compared with 13 in 1933, and an average of 12.9 for the five years 1929 to 1933.

No death occurred from influenza compared with fifteen in 1933.

One hundred and thirteen deaths occurred from disease of the heart and blood vessels, and thirty-four from disease of the respiratory system (excluding tuberculosis), while forty persons died of apoplexy or degeneration of the brain.

The mortality rate from malignant disease (cancer) was 2.2 per 1000, there having been 66 deaths from this disease, one-third more than in the previous year.

63.9 per cent. of the total deaths occurred from the above diseases, a considerably higher proportion than last year.

No death occurred from Small Pox, and one from Enteric Fever.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Four deaths occurred during the year from the seven chief Zymotic Diseases. All were from Diphtheria.

INQUESTS.

Twenty-eight inquests were held during the year in connection with deaths occurring in the district or of residents who died outside its boundaries. Of these, one was concerning the death of a non-resident, and ten of residents who died outside the area. Inquest cases accounted for 7.1 per cent. of the net deaths for the year, a larger proportion than in 1932.

The ages of persons on whom inquests were held were as follows:—

Under 1 year	3	
1— 5 years	—	
5—15 years	—	
15—25 years	3	
25—45 years	3	
45—65 years	13	x
Over 65 years	6	

x 1 outward transfer.

The causes of Death of persons on whom inquests were held were:—

Suicides—

Cut Throat	1
Hanging	1
Coal Gas	1
Drowning	1
Suicides	4

Other Violent Deaths—		
Motor Vehicles	7	a
Accid. Gas Poisoning	1	b
Fall	1	
Deaths from Violence	13	
Circulatory Diseases	8	c
Respiratory Diseases	2	a
Developmental Diseases ...	2	
Diseases of Alimentary Tract	1	a
Other Diseases	2	a
Total Inquests	28	

10 inward. 1 outward transfer.

a—6 inward transfer. b—1 inward transfer.

c—1 outward transfer.

Table II

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH, DURING THE YEAR 1934

Causes of Death	No. of deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district											Registrar General's Returns	
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	Over 65 years	Males	Females	Deaths in Institutions	Males	Females
Typhoid Fever	1					I			1			1	
Diphtheria	4		3	1					1	3	3	1	3
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	2						2			2	2		2
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	13				1	6	6		5	8	4	5	8
Other forms of Tuberculosis...												1	
General Paralysis of the Insane...	2						2		1	1	1	1	1
Cancer	66		1		2	6	30	27	36	30	13	35	31
Diabetes	7						3	4	3	4		3	4
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	40	1			1	2	13	23	19	21	11	20	21
Heart Disease	91			3		5	30	53	39	52	11	39	51
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	22						4	18	15	7	6	13	6
Bronchitis	18						6	12	8	10	1	8	10
Pneumonia	11	4			1	1	4	1	4	7	1	5	6
Other Respiratory Diseases...	5					1	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
Peptic Ulcer	3					2	1		3		3	3	
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	3	3							2	1	1	1	1
Appendicitis	1				1				1		1		
Diseases of Liver other than Cirrhosis...	10						3	7	4	6	3	4	6
Other Digestive Diseases ..	6					2	2	2	3	3	4	4	2
Nephritis	16				2	1	7	6	7	9	6	7	9
Congenital Malformation and Debility	8	7		1					6	2	1	6	2
Senility	21							21	8	13	4	8	14
Suicides	4						3	1	2	2		2	2
Other Deaths from Violence.	9				1	2	4	2	7	2	6	7	2
Other defined Causes ...	33	1	1		3	4	9	15	20	13	12	21	15
TOTALS	396	16	5	5	12	33	131	194	198	198	96	198	198

Table III. VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT FOR 1929-34

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths registered in the district		Transferable Deaths of Non-residents registered in the district	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the district	Net Deaths belonging to the District			
								Under one year		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Number	Rate per 1000 Births	Number	Rate
1929	30750	442	14·3	358	11·6	7	100	35	79·2	451	14·6
1930	30780	413	13·4	257	8·3	8	69	18	43·6	313	10·2
1931	31250	396	12·7	347	11·1	8	101	31	78·3	440	14·1
1932	31250	379	12·1	308	9·9	7	96	27	71·2	397	12·7
1933	30490	396	13·	300	9·8	12	109	15	37·8	397	13·
1934	30270	338	11·2	307	10·1	13	103	16	47·4	397	12·7

Area of District in acres (Land and Inland Water)	4992
Total Population at all ages (Census 1921)...	30962
Estimated Population by Registrar General (Mid. 1934)	30270
Number of Inhabited Houses	8941

Table IV.—BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY in the year 1934.

England and Wales, 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 135 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England & Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1934, but those for London and the Towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1933).

	Rate per 1000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population									Rate per 1000 Live Births		Percentage of Total Deaths			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and para-typhoid fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhœa and Enteritis under Two years	Total Deaths under One year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest	Uncertified Causes of death
England and Wales..	14·8	0·62	11·8	0·00	0 00	0·09	0·02	0·05	0·10	0 14	0·54	5·5	59	90·4	6·5	2·1	1·0
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London...	14 7	0 66	11·8	0 00	0·00	0·12	0·02	0·06	0·11	0·12	0·47	7.4	63	90·5	6 1	2·9	0·5
135 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations, 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 C)	15·0	0 67	11·3	0·00	—	0·07	0·02	0·04	0·09	0·14	0·42	3·6	53	91·2	6·1	1·6	1·1
London	13·2	0·50	11·9	0·00	0·00	0·20	0·02	0·07	0·11	0·12	0·56	12·6	67	87 7	6·3	6·0	0·09
Spenborough ...	11·2	0·63	12·7	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·13	0·00	.4	8·9	47	92·9	7·1	0·0	0·0

		Puerperal Sepis.	Others.	Total.
The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :	per 1,000 Live Births ...	2 03	2·57	[illegible]·60
	,, ,, Total Births...	1·95	2 46	[illegible]·41
For **Spenborough**	Nil			

Table II. shows the causes of and ages at death for the year 1934. It will be seen that there are slight differences between the returns furnished by the Registrar General and those obtained from the local registrars and transferable deaths, but these differences are not enough to affect the mortality rate.

The number of deaths during the calendar year was 396, one less than the year before and 1932, and practically the same as the average for the previous five years.

Unlike the previous two years when there was a large excess of female deaths, the number of deaths were the same for each sex.

The ages at which death occurred differed somewhat from the previous year. The deaths occurring at twenty-five and under were about the same, but considerably fewer persons died between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five and also at sixty-five and over, while there was a corresponding increase in deaths between forty-five and sixty-five.

As usual, Heart Disease was the commonest cause of death, and one that seems to be increasing. Ninety-one persons died in 1934 of Heart Disease and twenty-two of other diseases of the Circulatory System. In 1933 the corresponding numbers were 78 and 22. Eight of these deaths occurred before the age of 45 compared with three in the previous year.

There were forty deaths from Apoplexy, four more than in the previous year and two more than in the year before. This cause of death appears to be fairly constant. In all 153 persons died of this group of diseases or 38.6 per cent. of the total, compared with 36.3 per cent. in the previous year and 40.8 per cent. in 1932. There were no deaths from Influenza during the year compared with fifteen in 1933.

There were considerably more deaths from Bronchitis than in the preceding year, eighteen deaths being registered from this cause. All occurred in persons of over 45 and two-thirds in those of over 65.

Pneumonia again showed a reduction, eleven deaths having occurred from this cause compared with sixteen in the previous year. Four of the deaths occurred in babies under a year old.

Other diseases of the Respiratory system accounted for five deaths, one more than last year. Diseases of the Respiratory System, excluding Tuberculosis, accounted for 34 deaths or 8.6 per cent. of the total.

Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis which numbered thirteen were only half those of the previous year when the number, twenty-five, was exceptionally large. No deaths were recorded from other forms of Tuberculosis. No deaths occurred during the year from causes connected with childbirth. This is the second time in five years that it has been possible to record this satisfactory state of affairs.

Deaths from Malignant Diseases showed a large increase. Sixty-six persons died of Cancer during the year compared with forty-nine in the previous twelve months. This is the largest number of deaths recorded from this disease in any one year in Spenborough and accounts for 16.6 per cent. of the total deaths. The previous largest number recorded was sixty in 1931. There were three fewer deaths by violence than in the previous year, and of these four were due to Suicide, one more than in 1933. Of the other nine violent deaths, seven were due to motor vehicles. The death rates of 12.7 per 1000 is .9 per 1000 greater than that for England and Wales, and 1.4 per 1000 more than that for the smaller towns. This is probably largely due to the fact that the average age of Spenborough inhabitants is definitely higher than that of the whole country and that this proportion of elderly people is consequently higher.

During 1934 the deaths exceeded the births by 58 or four times the average for the preceding seven years, and in the last eight years there have been 147 more deaths than births.

Table III. gives the Births, Deaths and Infantile Mortality for the district in 1933 and the five preceding years, and Table IV. a comparison of certain Vital Statistics for the whole country, 118 large towns, 132 smaller towns, London and Spenborough.

Table VII. gives the main Vital Statistics for each quarter of the year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Once again it is possible to record a very satisfactory Infantile Mortality rate. One more baby died before reaching its first birthday than in the previous year and as there was a drop of 58 in the number of births the rate is higher than in 1934, but even so an Infantile Mortality rate of 47.3 is quite satisfactory. In 1933 the rate was 37.8 and in the two previous years over 70.

Half of the sixteen deaths occurred during the first month of life and of these six were in the first week.

Only one died during the first day compared with six in 1933.

Six of the deaths were due to pre-natal causes and three died from Convulsions. Two babies died from Diarrhœal diseases compared with one in the previous year. Another child of over 12 months died of this disease and made the Spenborough mortality from Diarrhœa higher than that for the whole country for the first time for some years.

The Neo-natal death rate was 18 per 1000 births compared with 27 per 1000 in 1933. Of those who survived the first month the death rate was 30 per 1000 births.

Five infant deaths occurred in the first and fourth quarters while the remaining six were equally divided between the other two quarters.

Table V

INFANTILE MORTALITY. Causes of Death—Ages

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	7 to 13 days	14 to 20 days	21 to 27 days	Under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 9 months	9 and under 12 months	Under 1 year
Prematurity		2				2					2
Atelectasis	1	1				2					2
Marasmus									1		1
Pemphigus Neonatorum...			1			1					1
Infantile Convulsions ...				1		1		1		1	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...		1				1					1
Gastro-Enteritis ...		1				1				1	2
Pneumonia							1	1		2	4
Totals ...	1	5	1	1		8	1	2	1	4	16

Table VI

Causes of Infantile Mortality in each Quarter

Cause of Death	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Prematurity	1			1
Atelectasis				2
Marasmus		1		
Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	1			
Infantile Convulsions	1	1		1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...			1	
Gastro Enteritis			1	1
Pneumonia	2	1	1	
Totals	5	3	3	5

Table VII

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Births registered in District ..	78	64	63	68
Males	41	36	31	34
Females	37	28	32	34
*Rate per 1000 living per annum	10·2	8·4	8 2	9·
Deaths Registerred in District...	96	68	69	73
Males	48	33	33	30
Females	48	39	36	43
Corrected Deaths	116	88	84	107
Corrected Death Rate ...	15·3	11 6	11·1	13 8
Deaths under 1 year	5	3	3	5
Rate per 1000 Population ...	66	·39	·39	·66
Rate per 1000 births	64·1	46·9	47 6	73·5
*Still Births	—	2	2	1
Ages at Death—1 to 5 years ...	1	1	—	2
5 to 15 years ..	2	1	1	2
15 to 25 years ...	3	4	3	2
25 to 45 years ...	13	9	4	8
45 to 65 years ...	31	29	33	37
Over 65 years ...	61	41	40	51
Deaths from Zymotic Disease...	2	—	1	1
Rate per 1000 Population ...	·26	—	·13	·13

* Not corrected for Births registered outside the district

NURSING IN THE HOME.

No alterations have taken place during the year in respect to Home Nursing and the arrangements in force, which are managed by Voluntary Associations, continue to be satisfactory.

MIDWIVES.

The same number of Midwives, namely five, have been habitually practising in the area as in the previous year. The personnel is the same, and no change has been made in the arrangements entered into some years ago with the subsidised Midwife.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological Examinations are carried out at Wakefield, and any chemical analyses are carried out by Richardson & Juffe, Bradford. No samples of food were sent as this work is carried out by the County (see Water and Sale of Foodstuffs).

Two hundred and forty-seven specimens of various kinds were sent to the County Laboratory at Wakefield for bacteriological examination. The following are details of specimens submitted, including those sent from Crossley Hospital:—

	Positive.	Negative.
Hair for Ringworm Spores	0	4
Swabs for Diphtheria	61	178
Sputum for Tubercle	4	0

In addition eight tests for Virulence in cases of Diphtheria were carried out. Of these three were returned as positive.

ACTS AND ORDERS IN FORCE.

The following Acts and Orders are in force in the District:—

1. The Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1899.
2. Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.
3. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. (Parts 2, 3 and 5).

4. The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
5. Notification of Births Act, 1907.
6. The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891.
7. The Shops Acts, 1904-1920.
8. The North Bierley Joint Hospital Orders, 1888 to 1916.
9. Liversedge and Mirfield Joint Hospital Order. 1894-96, 1916.
10. Oakwell Joint Hospital Orders, 1896 to 1916.
11. The Cleckheaton Gas Act, 1869.
12. The Cleckheaton Local Board Act, 1870.
13. The Cleckheaton Gas Orders, 1888, 1909, 1913.
14. The Cleckheaton Electric Lighting Provisional Order, 1900.
15. The Cleckheaton Urban District Council Act, 1914.
16. Order under Gas (Standard of Calorific Powers) Act, 1916.
17. The County of the West Riding of Yorkshire (Spenborough Urban District), Confirmation Order, 1915.
18. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Sections 15 to 33 in Part II., Sections 34 to 38, 43 to 47, 49 to 51 in Part III.; all Sections in Parts IV., V., VI., VIII. and IX.
19. Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. 1919.
20. Heckmondwike and Liversedge Gas Companies Acts.
21. Gomersal Gas Companies Acts.
22. Spenborough Urban District Council Gas Order, 1921.
23. Spenborough (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1922.
24. Spenborough Butchers' Shops Closing Order, 1924.
25. Public Health Act, 1925.
26. Public Libraries Acts, 1892 to 1919.
27. Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, extended to Chicken Pox, by Order, 1929.
28. Cleckheaton and Liversedge Electric Lighting Orders (Amendment). Special Order, 1930.
29. Yorkshire (Woollen District) Transport Act, 1931.
30. Spenborough (Water Charges) Recision Order, 1932.

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

1. New Streets and Buildings, 1927.
2. Cemeteries, 1916.
3. Common Lodging Houses, 1916.
4. Public Baths, 1916.
5. Mortuary, 1916.
6. Public Wash-houses, 1916.
7. School Attendance, 1916.
8. Employment of Children and Street Trading, 1920.
9. Market, 1916.
10. Houses let in Lodgings, 1916.
11. Nuisances, 1916.
12. Hackney Carriages, 1917.
13. Slaughter Houses, 1917.
14. Offensive Trades, 1923.
15. Pleasure Grounds, 1923.
16. Public Slaughter-House, 1926.
17. Smoke Abatement, 1928.
18. Wireless Apparatus, 1930.

HOSPITALS.

No alterations have taken place during the year in Hospitals, either in or serving the area. Full details of this service were given in my report for 1930.

Much use is made of the Voluntary Hospitals in the adjoining large towns. Over one-fourth of the total deaths allocated to the area occurred in Public Institutions, and though there appears to be no very great difficulty in obtaining beds for urgent cases, it seems as if there is a need for a small general Hospital in Spenborough.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

X-Ray work is carried out by the various hospitals serving the district.

There is a special Dental hospital in Leeds.

There is a special hospital for diseases of the Eye and Ear at Bradford, and also special departments for these cases at the general hospitals.

Massage.—The Ellison (Orthopædic Clinic) undertakes massage at the request of practitioners in the area.

The Registration of Nursing Homes Act (1927) is administered by the County Council.

There are two such Homes in the district, both privately owned. One is for general and Maternity cases and the other for Maternity cases only.

TABLE VIII.

The following Table gives details of the cases admitted to the three Isolation Hospitals serving the district during 1934.

	North Bierley	Crossley	Oakwell	All Hospitals
Remaining on December 31st, 1933—				
Scarlet Fever	7	3	1	11
Days in 1933	108	108	28	244
Days in 1934	217	22	11	250
Total Days	325	130	39	494
Diphtheria	4	6	0	10
Days in 1933	84	105	0	189
Days in 1934	78	73	0	151
Total Days	162	178	0	340
Admitted and Discharged in 1934—				
Scarlet Fever	55	25	10	90
Days	2085	690	433	3208
Diphtheria	19	18	2	39
Days	650	396	113	1159
Remaining on December 31st, 1934—				
Scarlet Fever	4	3	2	9
Days in 1934	111	70	52	233
Days in 1935	94	42	123	259
Total Days	205	112	175	492
Diphtheria	5	12	0	17
Days in 1934	91	167	0	258
Days in 1935	116	80	0	196
Total Days	207	247	0	454
Total Days in 1934	3232	1418	609	5259
Scarlet Fever	2413	782	496	3691
Diphtheria	819	636	113	1568
Average stay in Hospital—				
Days	38·6	26·2	50·7	34·9
Scarlet Fever	39·6	30·	49·8	38·1
Diphtheria	36·4	22·8	56·5	29·6

At Crossley Hospital, in addition to the above, two cases of Scarlet Fever and 1 of Diphtheria. Diagnosis revised. In three additional cases of Diphtheria the diagnosis was revised.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

It is satisfactory to note that no deaths ocurred during the year from causes connected with childbirth.

During the five years 1930 to 1934 there have been five maternal deaths, two of which were from Sepsis. The number of births during the same period was 1,940. The Maternal Mortality rate in Spenborough during this period was therefore 2.57 per 1000 births, a figure very materially less than that for the whole country.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

1. Valley Road, Liversedge. Open every Tuesday afternoon.
2. Temperance Hall, Scholes. Open 2nd Thursday in the month, in the afternoon.
3. Ante-Natal Centre, Valley Road, Liversedge. Open every Thursday afternoon.
4. *School Clinics, Valley Road, Liversedge.
   General. Wednesday afternoon.
   Opthalmic. Thursday afternoon.
   Throat and Nose. 1st and 3rd Monday afternoon.
5. Orthopædic Clinic. Ellison Clinic, Cleckheaton. (Voluntary).
6. Tuberculosis Dispensary. Public Buildings, Liversedge. Friday mornings, W.R.C.C.
7. Venereal Disease. At neighbouring Hospitals.

* Full details will be found in the report of the School Medical Officer.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

Two hundred and sixty-two births were registered in the district during the year, the net births being 328, the difference in the two figures being accounted for by the fact that children whose parents live in Spenborough were born in the Heckmondwike Maternity Home or other places outside the district.

Two hundred and twenty-six of the births registered in the district were notified within the statutory period of 36 hours and thirty-nine later. That is, eighty-six per cent. were notified within the proper period. Of the births notified by the doctors, 17.7 per cent. were late, and of those notified by midwives, ten per cent. were notified after the expiration of 36 hours.

The Births were notified as follows:—

	Within 36 hours.	Later.
By Doctors...	107	23
By Midwives	119	13
By M.O.H., Heckmondwike ...	—	25
By M.O.H., other Districts ...	—	18

Eleven Still Births were notified.

Three hundred and nineteen "First Month" visits were paid to newly-born babies, and 2,109 subsequent visits, making a total of 2,428 visits to children of under one year. The average number of visits paid to each child, deducting those who died before the age of one month, was rather more than the previous year.

1,752 visits were paid to children of over one year and not yet attending school. Of these forty-nine were found to have some defect needing medical attention and were referred either to their own doctor or to the Child Welfare Centre.

METHODS OF FEEDING

	New Births	Two Months	Four Months	Seven Months	Twelve Months
Breast only	281	237	214	168	19
Breast and Cow's Milk ...	6	13	25	21	2
Breast and Dried Milk ...	3	17	17	15	8
Breast and Other Food ...	2	1	5	33	58
Cow's Milk only ...	18	43	78	97	6
Dried Milk only ...	3	59	85	93	70
Milk and other Food ...	—	2	1	68	390
Condensed Milk ...	2	5	10	11	—
Patent Foods	4	11	16	49	22
Other Foods	—	—	—	—	140

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

The two Centres have been open regularly throughout the year. The main Centre in Liversedge is held on every Tuesday afternoon with the exception of Easter and Whitsun-Tuesday, and that in the local holiday week. In 1934 Christmas Day fell on a Tuesday and of course no meeting was held on that day. Thus the main Centre was open on forty-eight occasions during the year. The branch Centre at Scholes met on the second Thursday in each month, twelve times in all.

The total attendances at both Centres was 2,201 or 149 less than in the previous year. When it is remembered that there were some seventy fewer births in the district this must be considered quite satisfactory. The attendances were more unevenly distributed during the twelve months than in the previous year. The best attendances were in January and October and the worst in August, September, and December.

The relatively poor attendance of toddlers noted last year continued in the early months of 1934, but towards the end of the year the attendance of these children increased considerably, the total for the twelve months being 485 at Liversedge and 94 at Scholes. This gives a percentage of 26 of the total attendances compared with 18 per cent. in 1933 and 22 per cent. in 1934. The details of attendances at the two Centres are as follows:—

	Babies.	Pre-School.	Total.
Liversedge	1435	485	1920
Scholes...	187	94	281
Total	1622	579	2201

The total number of babies who attended the Centres for the first time during the year was 278, in addition to which 83 toddlers made their appearance for the first time. 308 live births were notified during the year showing that 90.2 per cent. of all children born during the year attended the Centre. This extremely high percentage is very misleading, and is not a true record of the number of 1934 babies who attended. The misleading figure has come about as follows:—At the end of 1933 the ladies of the Voluntary Committee gave a party to the babies and mothers who had attended the Centre during the year and to them only. The result of this was that in January and February there were ninety more attendances than there had ever previously been in these two months. Consequently a far greater number of the previous years babies attended the Centre for the first time in the current year than usual. In addition to this there was a drop in the total number of live births by over 20 per cent. Consequently the excess of new first attendances coupled with a large decrease in the number of births has given a proportion quite out of keeping with the true facts of the case.

Actually 118 of the babies born in 1934 attended the Centre during the year, giving a percentage of 38.3.

The Voluntary Committee continues to prove an indispensable adjunct to the Centre. Members of the Committee attend at each session and help in looking after the babies, providing tea and demonstrating suitable articles of clothing. The Committee organised a Christmas party for the children who had attended the Centre during the year and their parents. This little function was a great success and was attended by the Chairman and several members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. It is hoped that this may be repeated next year.

HEALTH VISITING.

All babies are visited during the first month, and at least four subsequent visits are paid during the first year. In cases where it appears necessary extra visits are paid. In all 2,428 visits were paid to babies of under one year, which gives, after deducting the eight who died during the first month, an average of 7.3 visits per child.

After a child reaches the age of one year these visits are still continued, though at considerably longer intervals until the child goes to school, usually during his fifth year, though many are sent immediately on reaching their third birthday. One thousand seven hundred and fifty-two visits were paid to these children during the year. The Child Welfare Centre is open to these older children, and, in my opinion, the arrangements in force are quite adequate to deal with their needs.

CHILDREN'S ACT.—Part I.

Immediately information is received of a child who comes under this Act, the house is visited, particulars are obtained of the foster parents, number of inmates, evidences of overcrowding, and of the general sanitary conditions of the premises. There are but few of these children in Spenborough, only ten having come to my notice since the duties under the Act were transferred to Local Authorities. In no case has there been any fault to find with the conditions under which these children were living.

ORTHOPÆDIC WORK.

Great help is given to the Centre by the Spenborough Cripples' League which is held at the Ellison Clinic, Cleckheaton. This is a Society managed by a voluntary committee and under the care of Mr. James Phillips, of Bradford. Cases showing bone deformities due to rickets are sent to the Ellison Clinic for treatment with most excellent results. Fourteen of such cases were sent during the year.

There are no special arrangements in the district for dealing with unmarried mothers and illegitimate infants, but they are invited to come to the Centre where special supervision is exercised.

I have again to place on record my appreciation and thanks for the work done by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee in connection with the work of the Child Welfare Centre. Their work has contributed largely to the success of the Centre. Members of the Committee attend each time the Centre is open both at Valley Road and Scholes.

SUPPLY OF DRIED MILK.

Dried Milk is supplied to those who require it and who attend the Centre, at cost price, or free in necessitous cases.

3,466 lbs. of Dried Milk was disposed of during the year, a decrease of 2,208 lbs. compared with 1933. Of this amount 1,358 lbs. was given free to necessitous cases. This is 39.2 per cent. of the total compared with 46.9 per cent. in 1933, 51.3 per cent. in 1932 and 54 per cent. in 1931. The very large decrease in the amount of dried milk disposed of was partly due to the marked fall in the number of births.

ANTE-NATAL CENTRE.

The Ante-Natal Centre was in session each Thursday afternoon during the year under the direction of Dr. C. Murray Wilson, of Leeds. Both the number of individual cases and the total attendances show a slight decrease in the previous year. This is really an increase as the number of births fell by over 20 per cent.

103 women sought advice at the Centre and made 402 attendances, or 3.7 each. This is the same maximum average number of attendances made in any previous year.

The 103 new cases represent a percentage of thirty-two of all known pregnancies. This must be considered satisfactory, but there is room still for much improvement in this direction.

The following are the attendances at the Ante-Natal Centre since its inception in 1925:—

Year.	Attendances.	Expectant Mothers.	Average Attendance.	Cases per 100 Live Births.
1925	20	18	1.0	4.7
1926	71	35	2.0	7.7
1927	116	45	2.6	10.4
1928	251	93	2.7	21.2
1929	325	114	2.8	25.8
1930	436	155	2.8	37.5
1931	393	114	3.4	28.8
1932	357	99	3.6	26.1
1933	434	117	3.7	29.5
1934	402	103	3.7	33.4

I append Dr. C. Murray Wilson's report to me on the work of the Centre:— ...

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Medical Officer of Health, S.U.D.C.

Dear Sir,—

The year 1934 has been most satisfactory as far as the work of the Ante-Natal Clinic is concerned.

The number of new patients was 103, which represents about 33 per cent. of the number of new births in the district. This is a slightly higher proportion than that of 1933, but naturally it varies from year to year. However, any increase on 25 per cent. of the new births of a district is highly satisfactory. Again, in 1934, the number of attendances per patient was excellent, 103 patients attended the Clinic on 402 occasions, i.e., practically 4 visits for each patient. This shows that Ante-Natal supervision is really appreciated.

The Midwives of the district have given much of their time in accompanying their own patients, and this greatly adds to the value of the work. They are much to be commended for all their interest and care, and I am very grateful for their help. They report upon patients who are not actually attending on the particular afternoon and also on the confinement and post-natal progress. This is invaluable assistance to a medical officer in charge of an Ante-Natal Clinic.

There have been no Maternal deaths and very little Maternal Morbidity in the series.

One patient, who required an eight month induction at her last confinement, was sent to Batley Hospital for a Cæsarian Section. Albuminuria of pregnancy and high blood pressure have caused the greatest concern during the year.

There has been one case of heart disease complicating the pregnancy and one of profound anæmia.

I am glad to report that an increasing number of patients return for a post-natal examination.

In conclusion, it may be said that a considerable amount of ill-health has been prevented among these patients.

(Signed) C. MURRAY WILSON, M.B., CH.M.

WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of Spenborough, with the exception of isolated cottages here and there in the more sparsely inhabited parts of the district, is supplied with water obtained from the City of Bradford. In Cleckheaton and Scholes the water is supplied in bulk and distributed by the Authority, while in the rest of the district the water is distributed by the Bradford City water department.

The water is obtained from a large catchment area to the North of Pateley Bridge, and is a soft water of good quality.

A copy of analysis of the house supply made in December, 1930, is appended below. The supply is, as a rule, adequate for all purposes, but in the Summer of 1929, following an extended drought during the Winter and Spring, the supply had to be curtailed. This is unlikely to happen again as large extensions have been undertaken by the City of Bradford water department, and are now completed.

Analysis of a sample of tap water taken on December 12th, 1930:—

Total solids, 8 grains per gallon.
Chlorine (combined), .6 grains per gallon.
Nitrates, nil.
Free Ammonia, .0021 grains per gallon.
Albuminoid Ammonia, .0014 grains per gallon.
Lead, nil.
Total Hardness (Clarks Scale), 3.2.

Analysts Report: This is a water of high organic purity, shows no signs of even bygone infiltration and oxidised drainage. It is very soft, and yet not so soft as to suggest the danger of plumbo-solvency. We should consider it an excellent water for all drinking, domestic, and general industrial purposes.

(Signed) F. W. RICHARDSON & A. JUFFE.

One sample from local supplies was examined during the year and was satisfactory.

No extensions have taken place during the year.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The greater part of the sewage from Spenborough is treated at the Main Sewage Works situated at the extreme South East portion of the district.

There are, in addition, five other small works in the district, situated at Hare Park Lane and Clough Lane, Hightown, Liversedge; Broad Ings, Scholes; Bradford Road, Oakenshaw; and Bradford Road, Gomersal.

To all these works the sewage passes by gravitation and no pumping is necessary.

Considerable alterations of these works are now under consideration.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closet accommodation in the district is as follows:—

No. of	1933		1934
Houses in the District ...	8835	...	8979
Water Closets	4794	...	4969
Waste Water Closets ...	516	...	510
Privies	1387	...	1284
Wet Ashpits	1028	...	948
Open Ashpits	60	...	56
Dry Ashpits...	736	...	728
Dust Bins...	3558	...	3894
Pail Closets	70	...	68

During the year 103 privies were converted to water closets, and 6 water closets put in as extra accommodation.

ASHPIT SCAVENGING.

During the year there has been no new development in this branch of the department's work. The work of disposal by controlled tipping is being carried on satisfactorily, about 65 per cent. of the refuse being disposed of by this method.

The following Table shows the manner of disposal:

	Loads.
To Destructor Works, Cleckheaton	2858
,, Quaker Lane Playing Fields (controlled) ...	4720
,, Gomersal Tip, Nibshaw Lane (controlled) ...	978
,, Abattoir Tip (controlled)	3550
,, Farmers for manurial purposes	806
,, Dymond Tip (controlled)	1138
Trade Refuse disposed of (Destructor)...	544
Total Loads	14,604

The following figures show cost of collection, and the cost of the several methods of disposal:—

	Per Load, 1933.			1934.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Controlled Tipping	1	0⅓	...	0	10¾
Destructor (Incineration) ...	3	9	...	3	8
Collection...	5	11	...	6	3½
Disposal (all methods)... ...	1	2½	...	1	3

Combined cost of collection and disposal service:—

1932	1933.	1934.
6s 10d. per load.	6s. 11d. per load.	7s. 3d. per load

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out under the Public Health Act, and other Acts relating to Sanitary matters:—

Visits to Premises generally	6020
,, Public Abattoir and Slaughterhouses	2003
,, Bakehouses	67
,, Dairies and Cowsheds	236
,, Factories and Workshops	80
,, Cases of Infectious Disease	197
,, Offensive Trades	196
,, Houses under Public Health Acts ...	1785
,, Houses under Housing Acts	832
,, Van Dwellings	38

Drain Tests	51
Informal Written Notices	401
Informal Written Notices complied with	350
Statutory Notices	4
Statutory Notices complied with	3
Total Nuisances unabated at the close of 1934...	36

New Drainage constructed during the year, 1738 yards.

DISINFECTION.

The following number of rooms were disinfected during the year:—

For Scarlet Fever	145	
Diphtheria	88	
Other Diseases	36	
Total	——	269

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Offensive Trades within the District are as follows:—

Soap Boilers	2	
Tripe Boilers	1	
Fish Fryers	47	
Rag and Bone Dealers	2	
Gut Scraper	1	
Total	——	53

OUTWORKERS.

There is one Outworker in the district whose premises are visited.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

During the year seventy-nine observations were made of thirty minutes duration, and the following Table shows the extent of the emissions:—

Nil	46	
1 minute and under	9	
Over 1 minute and under 3	9	
3 minutes to 5 minutes	5	
Over 5 minutes	10	
Total	—	79

BAKEHOUSES.

During the year the twenty-five bakehouses have been inspected, and conditions were found to be clean and satisfactory.

There are no underground bakehouses in the district.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

	Inspections.	Written Notices,	Prosecutionc.
Factories	35	—	—
Workshops	45	5	—
Total	80	5	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

NUISANCES UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Nuisances.	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	3	3
Other Nuisances	5	2
Want of Ventilated Space to Conveniences	15	15
Total	23	20

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The following Table shows the number of Slaughterhouses in the District:—

Public Slaughterhouse	1
Registered Private Slaughterhouses	12
Licensed	2
Total	15

TABLE IX.

NUISANCES.

	Found.	Abated.
Defective Conditions of Ashpits	5	5
Defective Doors, Walls and Seats of Privies	10	10
Offensive Privies, Pails, and Box Closets	120	105
Defective Dustbins or Want of Same	108	108
Defective House Drains	3	3
Defective and Untrapped Sink Waste Pipes	15	12
Defective and Dirty W.C. Fittings	16	14
Defective and Choked W.C. Drains	18	15
Defective and Choked Sink and Yard Drains	78	76

Defective Rainwater Drains	10	10
Defective Street Gullies	2	2
Defective Cellar Drains	7	5
House Drains not Connected to Sewer	14	14
Foul and Insanitary Stone Sinks	11	9
Offensive Accumulations	32	32
Broken Ventilation Shafts and Soil Pipes	5	5
Offensive Smells	6	6
Dirty and Verminous Houses	22	22
Choked Sewers	2	2
Nuisances at Offensive Trades	12	12
Dirty Piggeries	1	1
Defective Gutters, Eaves and Fall Pipes	13	6
Cowsheds to Limewash	10	10
Dirty Condition of Cows	5	5
Dirty Food Premises	15	15
Infringement of Food Regulations	5	5
Nuisances from Keeping Animals	2	2
Defective Water Service	1	1
	548	512

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 674

(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose 832

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 175

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 175

(3) Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ... nil.

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 160

2—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	87
3—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:	
A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	19
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice.	
(a) By owners	14
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil.
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after the service of formal notices	
(a) By owners	nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil.
C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ...	nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	nil.
D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.	
(1) Number of separate tenements of underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil.

F. W. MARSDEN, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Signed L. PICKERING-PICK.
Medical Officer of Health.

IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER HOUSING ACTS.

DWELLING-HOUSES.	
Lighting and Ventilation Improved	3
Rendered free from Dampness	2
Eaves, Gutters and Fallpipes Repaired or Fixed	29
Roofs Repaired	22
New Sinks Provided	22
Chimney Stacks Repaired	4
Gable Walls Repaired or Rebuilt	6
Doors Repaired or Renewed	6
Yard Paving Improved	3
External Walls Repaired	34
LIVING ROOMS.	
Floors Repaired	19
Fireplaces Repaired	18
Window Frames Repaired or Renewed	27
Dampness Prevented	11
Plasterwork Repaired	18
Other Defects Remedied	25
SLEEPING ROOMS.	
Dampness Prevented	5
Plasterwork Repaired	15
Floors Repaired	12
Windows Repaired	20
Fireplaces Repaired	—
Other Defects	11
SCULLERIES.	
Plasterwork Repaired	—
Sink Waste Pipes Repaired	4
Side Pans Repaired	12
Floors Repaired	6
CELLARS.	
Water Removed from Cellars	4
Window Frames Repaired or Renewed	1
Floors Repaired	1
Plasterwork Repaired	—

SLUM CLEARANCE.

A scheme was prepared during the year under the Housing Act of 1930 for the abolition of houses of the Slum Type and the re-housing of the persons displaced.

This problem is by no means as urgent in Spenborough as it is in some localities. Strictly speaking Spenborough has no slums in the sense that big cities have them. It should be borne in mind, however, that the word "Slum" does not occur in the Act, and the

Houses and areas to be dealt with are those which are unfit for human habitation and cannot be made so at reasonable cost.

It was a very difficult problem to decide on a standard by which individual houses and groups of houses should be judged. A large number of the houses in Spenborough are old, but substantially built. The main fault in my opinion is in the lay-out which makes many rather dark. A certain amount of dampness, due to a lack of damp-proof courses is a common defect. After considerable consideration it was decided to schedule only those houses which were definitely very bad, and this was done. Many houses were omitted from the scheme that one would like to see removed for various reasons, but it was felt that if these were included, it would logically follow that still more might be added and it was felt that there was a danger of the scheme becoming so unweildy as to be unworkable. During the year a further survey of the district resulted in the scheme being extended. Particulars of the extended scheme are appended.

TABLE X.

AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL HOUSES SCHEDULED FOR DEMOLITION.

	Houses.	
CLECKHEATON AREA—		
Brooklyn Street	3	1936
King Street	30	1936
Union Street	10	1936
Lockwood Place	13	1936
Webster Lane, Scholes	4	1935
Tabbs Lane & Silver St.	12	1935
Westgate Square	17	1936
LIVERSEDGE AREA—		
Commonside, Roberttown	8	1935
Low Fold, Roberttown	4	1937
Halifax Road "A"	6	1937
Halifax Road "B"	3	1937
Halifax Road "C"	4	1937
Norristhorpe Lane	7	1937
Spivey Buildings	22	1937
Globe Yard	5	1937
Knowler Hill	22	1937
INDIVIDUAL HOUSES—		
44 & 46, Commonside, Roberttown		1935
71, Bradford Road		1936
230 & 232, Halifax Road		1937

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year under survey the supply of milk has been equal to the demand, and the number of producers has remained the same.

Number of Cowkeepers registered	70
Number of Cowkeepers retailing milk ...	70
Number of Wholesale Producers	2
Number of Retailers from outside district	23
Number (approximate) of Milk Cows ...	525

During the year under review several milk producers have commenced the delivery of milk in sealed bottles, and installed bottle sterilizing plants. This is a step further towards a cleaner milk supply. As time proceeds more producers will adopt this method.

The County Veterinary Service has made periodical inspections of the herds in the district, and any milk cows suffering from tuberculosis, etc., have been destroyed under the Tuberculosis Order, 1915.

The cowsheds on the whole have been kept in a clean state, and any cases of neglect to comply with the requirements have been pointed out to the farmers, and steps taken to

MEAT INSPECTION.

Carcases Inspected—	Public Abattoir.		Private Slaughterhouses.
Beasts	2340	...	804
Sheep	5016	...	1677
Pigs	2211	...	1383
Calves	91	...	40
Totals	9658	...	3904

Meat Surrendered and Destroyed.	Public Abattoir.				Private Slaughterhouses.			
	T.	C.	Q.	L.	T.	C.	Q.	L.
Tuberculosis ...	6	9	5	12	2	12	3	0
Other Diseases	1	2	3	5	-	10	2	2
Total ...	7	13	0	17	3	3	1	2

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Total from Public Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses ...	10	16	1	19

TUBERCULOSIS FOUND IN BEASTS AND PIGS.
PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Detailed report of Tuberculosis found in Beasts and Pigs.

	No. Inspected.	No Affected.
Beasts	2340	289
Pigs	2211	167

Number of Cases—	Beasts.	Pigs.
Calling for total condemnation	3	16
Calling for part condemnation of carcases	7	1
Calling for condemnation of organs only	279	150

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Detailed report of Tuberculosis found in Beasts and Pigs.

	No. Inspected.	No. Affected.
Beasts	804	54
Pigs	1383	39

Number of Cases—	Beasts.	Pigs.
Calling for total condemnation	7	2
Calling for part condemnation of carcasses	2	0
Calling for condemnation of organs only...	45	37

The following figures show the diseases other than Tuberculosis and the amount of meat unfit for consumption under each.

Condition or Diseases—	T.	C.	Q.	L.
Pneumonia		1	0	13
Parasitic Diseases			2	20
Abcesses		3	2	22
Cirrohsis		3	2	6
Pleurisy		1	0	5
Bruising		4	2	0
Fevered		4	3	12
Jaundice		1	1	24
Udder Diseases		1	0	8
Angioma			1	20
Emaciation...		4	0	24
Putrification		5	1	20
Actinomycosis			1	22
Dropsical			3	1
Nephritis				6
Total	1	13	1	7

Table XI INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1934. Age, Groups and Wards

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Age Unknown	Oakenshaw	Scholes	East Ward	West Ward	Spen and Littletown	Millbridge	Hightown	Roberttown and Norristhorpe	Gomersal	Removed to Hospital	Diagnosis Revised	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	110		23	65	10	12				3	9	25	24	13	8	7	8	13	105	2	
Diphtheria	59		10	41	7		1			2	1	13	9	4	2	24	1	3	58	1	4
Pneumonia	23	2	2	4	2	7	4	2			1	2	4	2	4	4	1	5			11
Chicken Pox	81	4	33	43	1					3	18	2	5	12	10	3	21	7			
Erysipelas	11					3	7	1			1	1		2	3	2		2			
Puerperal Fever ...	1					1					1								1		
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2				1				1						1			1	1		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	3	3												1				2			
Encephalitis Lethargica...	1								1								1		1		2
Respiratory Tuberculosis .	18			2	3	7	6			1	1	5	2	1	2	1	2	3	8		13
Other Tuberculosis ...	8		1	5	1	1					1	2		2	2			1	1		
Totals ...	317	9	69	160	25	31	18	3	2	9	33	50	44	37	32	41	34	37	175	3	30

Table XII. INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1934. Areas and Quarters

DISEASE	CLECKHEATON				LIVERSEDGE				GOMERSAL				SPENBOROUGH			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Scarlet Fever	14	24	14	9	8	11	9	8	4	4	2	3	26	39	25	20
Diphtheria	6	3	7	9	7	1	1	22			2	1	13	4	10	32
Pneumonia	2	1	1	3	1	4	3	3	2	3			5	8	4	6
Chicken Pox	15	8	2	3	5	17	11	13		7			20	32	13	16
Erysipelas	1		1		1	2	1	3	1			1	3	2	2	4
Puerperal Fever	1												1			
Puerperal Pyrexia							1			1				1	1	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...								1		1		1		1		2
Encephalitis Lethargica ...							1								1	
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	2		4	3	1	2	3			2	1		3	4	8	3
Other Tuberculosis	1	1		1	2		2					1	3	1	2	2
Totals	42	37	29	28	25	37	32	50	7	18	5	7	74	92	66	85

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The incidence of Notifiable Infectious Disease was slightly less than in 1933, eighteen fewer cases having been reported.

The total number of cases notified was 317 compared with 335 in 1933 and 621 in 1932.

The notifications were very nearly the same as the average for the previous fourteen years, namely 321, but it must be borne in mind that Chicken Pox was not notifiable previous to 1928.

There was considerably less of the non-notifiable infectious diseases than in recent years. (See School Medical Officer's Report).

There was a big decrease in the amount of Tuberculosis notified during the year. Seventeen cases of the respiratory type were notified for the first time compared with thirty-two in 1933, and nine of other forms compared with seven. This gave a total reduction of 33 per cent. of all cases.

SCARLET FEVER.

One hundred and ten cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, one less than in 1933. This is rather more than the average for the previous fourteen years which was 92. The incidences per 1000 of population was 3.6 which is a fraction less than the incidence for the whole country and very considerably less than that for the whole of the West Riding. Scarlet Fever was prevalent throughout the year, but at no time reached the proportions of an epidemic. The second quarter had most cases of any of the four, namely 39, and the last quarter fewest, with twenty cases. This is unusual as generally the last quarter of the year has the heaviest incidence and the second quarter the lightest.

The Cleckheaton area was more heavily attacked than Liversedge, sixty-five of the cases coming from that part of the district compared with thirty-six from Liversedge and thirteen from Gomersal.

Every Ward had cases at some time or other, East Ward and West Ward having most cases with 25 and 24 notifications respectively; Hightown with seven cases and Oakenshaw with three were the Wards most lightly affected.

The type of disease was mild, and for the fourth consecutive year no deaths occurred from Scarlet Fever. Sixty-five of the cases occurred in the age group 5 to 15, and there were twelve in which the patients were over twenty-five.

DIPHTHERIA.

Th same number of cases of Diphtheria were notified as in the previous year, namely 59. The incidence of the disease has been much heavier during the past two years than it had been for the previous decade. The proportion of cases per unit of population was very slightly less than it was for the whole country and considerably less than it was in the West Riding generally.

There were rather more cases in the Liversedge area than in Cleckheaton, entirely due to a localised break round about Christmas in the area served by Hightown Council School. All Wards were attacked, those with most cases being Hightown with 24 cases and the East Ward with 13. Scholes and Roberttown and Norristhorpe Wards had only one case each.

Over two-thirds of the cases occurred in the 5 to 15 age group, and there was one case in 45 to 65 age group. This case was extremely doubtful. While in hospital there were no direct signs of Diphtheria whatever, but one isolated swab was returned as positive, all the rest being negative.

The disease was most prevalent during the last three months of the year, well over half the total cases being notified during that period, two-thirds being from the Liversedge area. Only four cases were reported during the second quarter of the year.

Five deaths occurred from Diphtheria during the twelve months. Of these one was admitted to hospital in the previous year and died of a toxic myocarditis. This gives a death-rate among the year's cases of 6.78 per cent., rather a high rate.

It may be said that the cause of death in the four fatal cases was probably due to delay in seeking treatment. In one case four days elapsed between the onset and admission to hospital, in a second case five days, and in a third no less than eight days. In the fourth case no reliable information could be obtained as to the date of onset, but the child had been absent from school and reported to be ill, for over a week prior to a doctor being called in. When the child was eventually seen he was moribund and was not removed to hospital. Fortunately, the large majority of the cases during the year have been of a comparatively mild type, many of which would probably have recovered without treatment. One trembles to think what the case mortality would be if the disease took on the "Gravis" type.

Offers of immunisation are almost universally ignored. Only an odd parent here and there ask for their children to be protected against Diphtheria. A further attempt is now being made, but I have little hope that much will come of it.

Of the thirty-one cases admitted to Crossley Hospital, five were of the nasal type, rather a smaller proportion than in the previous year.

Six cases were notified and admitted as Diphtheria, but all swabs taken from them, a minimum of three each from throat and nose, were negative. All cases of Scarlet Fever were swabbed before discharge, and of these two were found to have Diptheria bacilli in their noses.

PNEUMONIA.

Twenty-three cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year, a reduction of more than half compared with 1934 when there were sixty. This was probably due to a comparatively mild first quarter, little influenza and a very unusual absence of fog. During this quarter only five cases of Pneumonia were notified compared with 27 in the previous year.

CHICKEN POX.

There was rather more Chicken Pox notified than in the preceding twelve months. Only one case occurred in a person of over 15. There was considerably more in the Liversedge area than in the rest of the district. Roberttown and Norristhorpe and Scholes Wards had most cases with 21 and 18 cases respectively. There were only two cases in the East Ward, but no Ward escaped entirely. There were most cases notified in the June quarter and fewest in the September quarter.

ERYSIPELAS.

Eleven cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year, five more than in 1933. These cases call for no comment.

OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Three cases of Opthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year compared with one in the previous twelve months. One case occurred in Liversdge and two in Gomersal. All the cases were treated at home and there was no impairment of vision in any of them.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified from Cleckheaton and two of Puerperal Pyrexia, one from Liversedge and one from Gomersal. One of the latter was removed to hospital as was the case of Puerperal Fever. All recovered.

There was no case of Enteric Fever, Small Pox, or Conbro-Spinal Meningitis notified in the district during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty-six cases of Tuberculosis were notified for the first time during the year, exactly two-thirds of the number in 1933.

The respiratory cases declined by nearly a half, namely eighteen compared with thirty-two, but there were two more non-respiratory cases than in 1933.

Cases came from every Ward, there being twelve cases from Cleckheaton area, ten from Liversedge, and four from Gomersal.

The September quarter had the largest number of cases, namely ten.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN SCHOOLS.

This matter is fully dealt with in the Report in the School Medical Service. (See page 34).

OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were three cases of this disease notified during the year, with results set forth below:—

Cases Notified	3
Treated at home	3
Vision Impaired	nil.
Unimpaired	3
Total Blindness	nil.
Deaths	nil.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty-six cases of Tuberculosis were notified for the first time during 1932, of which seventeen affected respiratory organs.

The following is a summary of the ages of the patients notified:—

TABLE XII.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1			1					
5 ...	1		2	2				
10		1		1				
15		2	1					
20	1					1		
25	2	2				4		
35	3			1	1	1		
45 ..	1	2			2	1		
55	2	1			2	1		
65 and upwards ...								
Age not known ...								
Totals	10	8	4	4	5	8	—	—

In five cases of death from Tuberculosis the cases had not been previously notified. In four of these cases the death occurred in hospital or other institution.

Four of the cases were of the Respiratory Type, and the other was the subject of an inquest.

The following Table gives the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register on December 31st, 1934.

TABLE XIII.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Males	93	41	134
Females ...	62	32	94
Total ...	155	73	228

Twenty-two notifications were received of admissions of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to Sanatoria, and sixteen of those discharged.

The following are the Institutions to which Tuberculosis patients were sent:—

	Admissions. Form 1.		Discharges. Form 2.
Middleton-in-Wharfedale	8	...	6
Cardigan Sanatorium	1	...	1
Morton Banks	2	...	3
Oakwood Sanatorium	1	...	1
Wyton Sanatorium	2	...	—
Crookhill Hall	—	...	1
Sheffield Sanatorium	1	...	—
Dean Head	3	...	2
County Hospital, Batley	—	...	1
Berks and Bucks Joint Sanatorium	1	...	—
Mitchell Memorial Homes...	3	...	1

TABLE XIV. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1934

	January	February	March	1st Quarter	April	May	June	2nd Quarter	July	August	September	3rd Quarter	October	November	December	4th Quarter	1934	1933	1932	
Barometer Maximum	30.77	30.99	30.363	30.99	30.335	30.685	30.385	30.685	30.39	30.178	30.415	30.415	30.465	30.605	30.295	30.605	30.99	30.85	31.031	Inches
Minimum	29.303	29.713	28.739	28.739	29.145	29.403	29.228	29.145	29.613	29.238	29.658	29.238	29.051	29.293	29.135	29.051	28.739	29.165	29.062	Inches
Mean	30.051	30.431	29.78	30.087	29.853	30.118	30.092	30.021	30.054	29.821	29.969	29.948	29.945	30.01	29.604	29.853	29.977	30.074	30.059	Inches
Thermometer Maximum	53	53	59	59	69	76	82	82	88	78	79	88	70	52	56	70	88	90	85	Degrees
Minimum	24	23	23	23	24	33	38	24	47	34	36	34	33	28	32	28	23	17	20	Degrees
Mean Daily ...	40.3	40.5	38.7	39.8	46.6	51.9	58.7	52.9	65	58.7	58.3	60.7	50	42.5	45.1	45.8	49.7	49.2	48.2	Degrees
Rainfall, inches	1.93	.14	1.72	3.79	2.28	.85	1.08	4.21	1.28	.8	1.36	3.44	1.82	1.82	3.6	7.24	18.68	25.26	16.75	Inches
Days with .01 inch	15	4	21	40	15	10	11	36	9	13	14	36	·18	12	22	52	164	143	163	Days
Sunshine, Hours	29.7	51.5	63.7	145	90.7	128.5	156.4	375.7	214.7	131.7	134.5	480.9	83.5	16.2	15.2	115	1116.6	1026.2	841.8	Hours
Per cent. of Possible Sunshine ...	13.1	20.7	19	17.9	23.7	28.8	33.8	28.9	46	31.3	38.5	38.8	25.3	7.2	7.2	15	27.1	24.9	20.4	Per cent.
Sunless Days	20	9	13	42	9	5	5	19	2	4	4	10	5	23	20	48	119	118	114	Days

RAINFALL

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	2·56	2.4	1.84	4.56	1.54	3·58	1·43	1·22	1·7	1.93
February	3·95	2.03	.81	2.8	.29	·59	2·49	·20	4·34	.14
March	1·14	.9	2.07	1.74	.24	2·44	·27	·95	1·94	1.72
April	2·15	.8	1.84	.68	.74	1·75	2·88	1·57	1·49	2.28
May	4·16	2.59	1.58	1.83	1.16	1·32	2·29	2·98	3·11	.85
June	·09b	2.94	2.01	2.73	.75	1·74	4·76	·14	1·65	1.08
July	1·9	3.34	2.78	.27	1.91	4·06	2·85	2·91	4·29	1.28
August	3·5	3.31	3.26	2.94	2.12	2·94	3·04	·67	·54	.8
September	2·37	1.4	3.32	.25	.81	3·53	3·09	1·28	1·22	1.36
October	2·82	2.43	2.19	3.39	2.08	2·85	1·02	3·02	3·06	1.82
November	1·91	3.15	2.99	3.46	4.08	2·67	3·2	1·14	1·57	1.82
December	3·24	.93	2.1	.93	4.28	1·83	·95	·57	·35	3·6
Total	29·89	26.22	26.79	25.58	20.0	29.3	28·27	16.73	25·26	16.68

SUNSHINE

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	26·6	22·7	24·7	12.5	38.2	24.7	41·0	17·5	29·7
February	35·7	34·5	52·4	9.2	21.1	28.2	26·4	53·0	51·5
March	77·6	91·5	63·7	110.4	78.3	87.3	72·7	104·1	63·7
April	106·6	133·8	112·5	111.0	56.8	89.7	85·1	93·5	90·7
May	130·4	116·3	99·2	153.5	102.7	128.7	64·0	88·5	128·5
June	138·8	144·2	144·4	144·7	137.7	104.6	137·2	160·7	156·4
July	153·7	120·3	202·7c	155·6	84.5	106.8	97·5	154·8	214·7c
August	135·2	90·6	149·8	111·3	123.5	116.2	114·7	143·8	131·7
September	113.7	89·4	96·9	131·6	81.	76.	100·8	130·2	134·5
October	84	70·2	80·6	86·5	85.7	99.9	56·5	52·0	83·5
November	26·3	39·7	38	18·4	42.2	28.7	21·7	25·2	16·2
December	31·5	16·7	8·1	29·0	9.8	21.8	24·4	2·7d	15·2
Total	1063·1	969·9	1073·	1073.7	861.5	912·6	841·8	1026·	1116·6

From December, 1928, to June, 1929, only 5·65 inches of rain fell, ·8 inch per month,

The sunniest period of three months since 1921 was June to August, 1928, with 496·9 hours and July to Sept., 1934, with 481 hours.

The most sunless period of three months since 1921 was December, 1928, to Febrbary, 1929, with 29·8 hours, or just under twenty minutes per day,

From March to September, 1929, there was 918·1 hours of sunshine or 94 per cent. of the average yearly amount for 12 years.

From January 16th to March 4th, 1933, the corrected reading of the Barometer was never below 30 inches. On January 26th, 1933, the reading was 31·031 inches, the highest here since records were taken. The average reading for February, 1934, was the highest for any month for twelve years.

b—Dryest month in 29 years
c—Sunniest month in 13 years
d—Most sunless month in 13 years

Wettest months in 28 years: August, 1922, with 5·12 inches, and September, 1918, with 7·8 inches

Annual Rainfall for 29 years, 27·82 inches

Dryest year. 1932, 16·73 inches. Wettest year, 1912, 39·97 inches.

Average sunshine for 13 years, 978 hours

Sunniest year, 1934, 1116·6 hours. Most sunless year, 1922, 807·5 hrs.

The wettest periods for three months since 1919 was May to July, 1920. 13·06 inches. July to September, 1922, 12·16 inches. November 1929 to January, 1930, 11·94 inches.

The dryest period of three months since 1919 was February to April, 1929, with 1·27 inches.

SPENBOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year

1934

John Siddall (Printers) Ltd,, The Spenborough Press, Cleckheaton

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SPENBOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the School Medical Service for the year 1934, being the fifteenth of the series.

The report is planned according to the suggestions of the Board of Education, and the statistical tables, setting forth particulars specially required by the Board are grouped at the end of this report.

Routine School Medical Inspection has been carried out regularly throughout the year, all schools being visited each quarter. In the case of some schools two visits are sometimes necessary in one quarter.

The number of children examined at Routine Inspections was fewer by 93 than in the previous year. This was due to two causes. In 1933 a very exceptional number of "under fives" were admitted to some of the schools and this excess did not recur this year. In the second place the leavers who were born in the peak birth-rate years, 1920 and 1921, were finally exhausted during the second quarter of the year. I expect a further and slowly progressive reduction in the number of "leavers" to be examined from year to year.

The number of parents who attended the examination of their children shows a slight reduction compared with last year, but the number is still large. The reason appears to be that more women are working than was previously the case and consequently are unable to attend. I frequently get notes from mothers regretting their inability to be present and often giving useful information. The drop in the attendance of parents was mostly in the Infants' departments, that of other age groups remaining about the same.

The general condition of the children remains most satisfactory. Cases of definite neglect are uncommon. The children are for the most part well and sufficiently clothed, deficient boots and shoes being the commonest defect. Sores on the face, sore eyes, crusted eyelids, and like evidences of neglect are rarely seen at the Routine Inspections, and this satisfactory condition of affairs is very largely due to the nurses school treatments, aided this last two years by the special treatment centres established at Valley Road and Heaton Avenue school. The work at these centres has increased considerably during the last year and the children have benefited accordingly.

The returns of the Nurses' Cleanliness Inspections show a slight improvement even on the excellent figures of last year. At all three inspections just over 96 per cent. were found to be clean in every respect compared with 95.4 in 1933. Twenty years ago such a result would have been considered quite unattainable.

Excluding dental defects, 86 defects were found for every 100 children examined, the same as in 1932, but nine fewer than in 1933. If, however, cases of slightly enlarged tonsils which required no treatment and of chest deformities due to infantile rickets are excluded the number of defects per 100 examined was 53, again the same as in 1932, compared with 61 last year. Of all children examined 8.2 per cent. were found to be without any defect whatever, and in a further 30.8 per cent. the only defect was carious teeth. Allowing for these the remaining children were defective to the extent of 141 defects per 100 examined.

The number of operations for Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids performed at the School Clinic still continues to decline, while those performed privately or in hospital continue to increase. Only fifteen cases were found at Routine Inspections in which tonsillectomy was definitely indicated, and it is therefore difficult to understand why it is necessary for so many other children to be operated on. This operation appears to be the fashion just about now, for I have a considerable number of children either at Routine Inspections or at the Clinics where parents ask if I do not think the child's tonsils should be removed. In the large majority of cases there is no indication or justification for an operation whatever.

As usual, the commonest defect apart from dental caries and slightly enlarged tonsils was defective vision, and the proportion of children so affected appears to be on the increase. No less than one-third of all those where vision was tested were found to have defective vision in some degree. Of course in many the defect was very slight, and it was only considered necessary to refer just over one-third for refraction. The response to information that treatment is needed for this type of defect is very much better than it was, but there is still considerable difficulty in some cases in getting the spectacles provided after they have been prescribed. The objection many parents had to their children wearing glasses, probably on æsthetic grounds is very much less in evidence than it was.

It is most satisfactory to note that Ringworm has been entirely absent during the year, no child having been attacked.

The dental service continues to function satisfactorily. The new schemes of obtaining the parents' consent before sending for the child for treatment is working well. A larger number of children were treated than last year, but this has entailed rather fewer visits to the schools for inspection.

Two days a week is not now sufficient to enable each school to be inspected once a year and to carry out the necessary treatment, though I do not think that even now a whole-time dentist would be fully occupied.

Far less school time has been lost during the past twelve months, usually owing to infectious disease than was the case during the previous three years. Scarlet Fever was rather above and Diphtheria very much above the average, but the other, so-called, minor infectious diseases were very much less in evidence than of late.

There have been no changes in the staffing of the School Medical Department during the year.

I have again to express my thanks to the Director of Education for his co-operation and ready help in enabling me to carry out my duties as School Medical Officer with the minimum of disturbance to School Routine, and also to my clerk for the preparation of certain Tables in this report.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

L. PICKERING-PICK,

School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

This matter was fully dealt with in my Report for 1933.

No new schools have been opened during the past year, nor have any been closed, and no alterations have been made in methods of ventilation, heating and lighting, or in sanitary conveniences though in a few cases old plant has been renewed.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

AGES AT INSPECTION.

All children in Elementary Schools are, or should be, examined three times during their school life. The first examination is on entrance to the infants' department, the second during the ninth, and the last during the thirteenth year of age.

In Spenborough the examinations take place, as regards entrants, at the first visit paid to the school by the School Medical Officer after entry, and the other two during the quarter in which the child reaches the age of eight years and six months and twelve years and six months respectively. Visits are paid to each school once at least every quarter, and it is thus possible to keep the examinations up-to-date. At the end of any given year all children in the Intermediate and Leaver groups due for inspection have been examined with the exception of a few who happened to be absent from school on the date of the final visit of the year.

It is not possible, however, to keep up-to-date to anything like the same extent in the examination of entrants. A very large number of Spenborough children come to school for the first time before the compulsory age of five, many being sent immediately on reaching their third birthday. Many of these attend most irregularly, some only coming to school in the mornings and others only in the afternoon, just as the whim happens to take them or their parents. In consequence a large number of these small children are missed time after time, in fact, some are never examined at all until they reach the age of compulsory attendance.

352 of these very young children were due for examination during the year, a very much smaller number than in 1933, when there were 490, but only 24 less than in 1932. Of these nineteen had been taken off the

register, mostly owing to nonattendance. Of the remaining 333, 63 or 19 per cent. were absent on the day of inspection. This number is considerably less than in the previous year when 29.8 per cent. were not in school.

93 fewer children were examined than in the prvious year. Each of the Code Groups showed a reduction, but as would be expected, that in the Intermediate Group was less than in the other two groups. The reduction in the Entrants Group was expected and was due to the abnormal number of "under fives" examined in 1933. The reduction in the Leavers Group was due to the fact that the examination of those leavers born in the peak birth-rate years, 1920 and 1921, have been finished with. It is expected that this group will continue to show a decline in numbers. The non-code groups routine inspections showed an increase of twenty-nine or twenty-seven per cent.

The children noted in Statistical Table I. as Other Routine Inspections are older children coming to a Spenborough School from some other district, and who do not, owing to their age at the time, fall into one of the code groups, and also a few children who for one reason or another have missed a Routine Examination.

At the Routine Inspections, any cases specially referred to me by Head Teachers, School Nurses, or Parents, are seen as "Specials," and old cases are, when considered necessary, re-inspected.

FINDINGS AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.

There is little to note in this matter that has not been dealt with in previous reports.

The children are for the most part well and tidily dressed. It is seldom one comes across a really slovenly child, one might say never so far as the girls are concerned. Defective boots and shoes are of course in evidence at times, but even in this direction there seems to have been a definite improvement in late years.

It has, of course, to be remembered that all parents are notified that their children are to be examined, and that may have something to do with the high standard, but I am sure that in this respect the Spenborough children are well up to the average of similar districts and perhaps above many.

MALNUTRITION.

There is but little real malnutrition due to insufficient food amongst the Elementary school children in Spenborough. The figures given in Table I. refer more to subnormal development than to actual malnutrition, though a few cases of the latter are of course included.

The estimation of a child's nutritional condition is by no means easy, and during the past few years a formula has been adopted, by which this condition is estimated. The formula is based on weight combined with the ratio of weight to height. This, so far as can be judged, gives a fairly accurate indication of the child's nutritional condition, but cases are occasionally found where it gives a false estimate, but these are very few.

Owing to the Special Instructions recently received from the Board of Education with reference to reports on malnutrition, the formula in use during the past four or five years will be discontinued and the Board's suggestions for estimating this condition adopted.

During the year nineteen children were found to be suffering from malnutrition in greater or less degree at Routine Medical Inspections. Of these six had been previously noted as suffering from this condition. Of the remaining thirteen new cases six were boys and seven girls. Eight were entrants, two intermediates, and three were leavers.

The nutrition of all children was found to be subnormal in 1.4 per cent. of all cases examined, a rather smaller percentage than in the previous year. Sixty-nine children who had previously been found to be under-nourished were re-examined. Twenty-six of these were found to have improved to such an extent that they were re classified as normal.

There are now 56 children who are classified as under-nourished, thirty-five being classed as of subnormal nutrition, and twenty-one as suffering from definite malnutrition. As this is the fifth year in which the formula has been applied it may be considered that all children in the schools have come under review. The proportion of under-nourished children to these on roll in the middle of the year was 1.29 per cent.

Table I—SUBNORMAL DEVELOPMENT

SCHOOLS	NEW CASES												OLD CASES						TOTAL		Grand Total Under Developed
	Subnormal Nutrition						Malnutrition						No Change				Now Normal				
	Boys			Girls			Boys			Girls			Boys		Girls		Boys	Girls			
	E	I	L	E	I	L	E	I	L	E	I	L	SN	M	SN	M			SN	M	
Oakenshaw									1						1			1	1	1	2
Scholes																					
Moorend				1													2		1		1
Whitcliffe Road														2	2		2	2	2	2	4
Heaton Avenue				1									4		2				7		7
South Parade															1	2	1	1	1	2	3
St. Luke's															1				1		1
Hightown Council... ...																	2	2			
Hightown National ...				1										3		2			1	5	6
Roberttown	1																	1	1		1
Norristhorpe											1		1		2				3	1	4
Millbridge Council ...	3				1									2	2	1	2	1	6	3	9
Millbridge National ..													1		2			1	3		3
Littletown						1							1	4	2		4	2	4	4	8
Gomersal Council	1														2	3	1		3	3	6
Gomersal National... ...						1											1		1		1
TOTALS	5			3	1	2			1		1		7	11	17	8	15	11	35	21	56

E Under 7 years   I 7 to 12 years   L Over 12 years   SN Subnormal Development   M Under Development

UNCLEANLINESS.

Out of the 1,364 children inspected, 31 were found defective in this respect, giving a percentage of 2.27 compared with 2 last year and 2 in 1932. The total number is small, and so far as the elder children are concerned most have been previously found to be dirty. As is always the case, the majority of defectives were girls with nits in their hair. In most of the cases the defect was slight, and in no case was the hair in a very bad condition.

It was not found necessary to prosecute any parents during the year.

The figures for Routine Inspection are rather better than those given in the following section, relating to the Nurses' Cleanliness Inspection. This is partly due to the fact that no notice is given to parents of the latter and also because certain children, who are always unclean, have to be included time after time in the Cleanliness Inspection records whereas they only appear in the Medical Inspection records once in four years.

Heads.		Bodies.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
3	26	1	1

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

A scheme for the inspection of children with regard to cleanliness has been instituted, and is carried out by the School Nurses.

When conducting this inspection the Nurse sees every child in the school and notes the condition, whether clean, with nits, pediculi, dirty scalps or dirty bodies. The names of the defectives are entered on a special card and the defect noted against the child's name. Notices are then sent to the parents calling attention to the fact and advising and giving directions for the treatment.

In about ten days' time the Nurse again visits the same school and re-inspects those children who were found to be defective at her previous visit. It is hoped by this means, and by following up the bad cases, that the greater number will be cured. The matter is a difficult one to deal with, the attitude of certain parents to this condition being most casual.

Owing to representations of the Board of Education there are now three of these Cleanliness Inspections during the year in place of the two previously considered to be sufficient.

The inspections are held when the school re-assembles after the Christmas holidays, after Whitsun., and during the Autumn terms.

At the three inspections 11,795 children were examined and of these 11,328 were found clean in every respect. This leaves a residue of 4 per cent. who showed evidence of uncleanliness in some way or another. This is the lowest percentage of dirty children yet accounted for in any one year in the Spenborough schools, being .6 per cent. lower than in 1933, which itself constituted a low record. At the Spring inspection 96.24 of the children were clean, and at the Autumn inspection 96.2. The Summer inspection showed the worst return of the year, namely 95.6 clean children.

The first of these inspections was held in September, 1920, when out of 4,234 children examined only 77.1 were returned as clean, the best return from any school showing 12.9 per cent. dirty children and the worst 28.3 per cent.

Four hundred and thirty-four children were re-examined about ten days after the chief inspection and after warning notices had been sent to parents. Of these 312 showed definite improvement, leaving 28 per cent. in which no attempt had been made to improve matters. Most of the defects were of a slight character, and it was not considered necessary to institute any prosecutions. It was found necessary, however, to exclude one child for a few days, in which case a strong warning letter to the parents had the desired effect. At the Spring inspection only one school returned less than 90 per cent. "clean" and five schools had less than 2 per cent. defectives. At the Summer inspection no school returned less than 90 per cent "clean," though only one school had less than 2 per cent. defectives. At the Autumn inspection the worst school returned 90.1 per cent. "Clean" while one school had 100 per cent. "clean" and four more had less than 1.5 per cent. defectives. Taking all three inspections together the best return was received from Scholes with 97.8 per cent. "clean" followed very closely by South Parade, Norristhorpe and the Roberttown schools. The poorest returns were from Littletown with 89.8 per cent. "clean," Gomersal National and Gomersal Council with 92.3 per cent. and 93.9 per cent. respectively.

TABLE II—SPRING CLEANLINESS INSPECTION, 1934

SCHOOL	No. Examined	With Nits only	With other Defects	Clean	Per Cent	No. Re-examined	Improved	Per Cent
St. Luke's C.E....	126	5	—	121	96·03	4	4	100·
Hightown Council	236	7	1	228	96·61	8	2	25·
Oakenshaw Council	137	4	1	132	96·32	5	4	80·
Scholes C.E.	213	3	1	209	98·1	3	—	
Moorend C.E.	237	3	—	234	98·7	1	—	
Gomersal Council	324	13	3	308	95·06	14	13	92·85
Gomersal National	217	15	3	199	92·11	18	18	100
Littletown Council	233	19	6	208	89·27	23	20	86·95
Heaton Avenue, Junior and Infants'.	304	5	2	297	97·69	7	4	57·14
South Parade Modern	261	2	5	254	97 31	6	6	100·
Norristhorpe Council	223	1	6	216	96·86	7	4	57·14
Millbridge National	288	4	9	275	98·96	12	9	75·
Whitcliffe Road Junior and Infants'.	307	5	9	293	95·43	12	10	83·33
Hightown National	135	4	—	131	97·03	4	4	100·
Knowler Hill C. Infants'	67	2	—	65	97·01	1	1	100·
Roberttown Senior, Junior & Infants'	243	1	3	239	98·35	4	1	25·
Millbridge Council	447	6	2	439	98·21	8	2	25·
ALL SCHOOLS	**3993**	**99**	**51**	**3848**	**96·24**	**137**	**102**	**74·41**

TABLE III—SUMMER CLEANLINESS INSPECTION, 1934

SCHOOL	No. Examined	With Nits only	With other defects	Clean	Per Cent	No. Re-Examined	Improved	Per Cent
St. Luke's C.E.	130	3	—	127	97·6	3	3	100·
Littletown Council ...	233	15	8	210	90·1	21	17	80·9
South Parade Modern ...	218	1	3	214	98·1	4	4	100·
Roberttown Senior, Junior & Infants'	257	5	2	250	97·2	6	6	100·
Hightown Council	239	8	—	231	96·6	8	5	62·5
Gomersal Council	334	13	12	309	92·5	25	17	68·
Heaton Avenue Junior and Infants'..	328	3	5	320	97·5	8	2	25·
Norristhorpe Council	249	6	1	242	97·1	6	3	50·
Gomersal National	235	16	7	212	90·2	21	13	61·9
Millbridge National	293	1	15	277	94·5	13	6	46·1
Millbridge Council	430	8	7	415	96·5	12	9	75·
Scholes C.E	217	6	1	210	96·7	4	3	75·
Moorend C.E.	263	8	2	253	96·1	10	8	80·
Whitcliffe Road Junior and Infants'.	331	3	9	319	96·3	13	8	61·5
Oakenshaw Council	146	3	1	142	97·2	3	3	100·
Hightown National	131	2	1	128	97·7	3	2	66·6
Knowler Hill C. Infants ...	68	1	2	65	95·5	3	..	
ALL SCHOOLS ...	**4092**	**102**	**76**	**3914**	**95·6**	**163**	**107**	**65·6**

TABLE IV—AUTUMN CLEANLINESS INSPECTION, 1934

SCHOOL	No. Examined	With Nits only	With other defects	Clean	Per Cent	No. Re-examined	Improved	Per Cent
St. Luke's C.E....	127	1	—	126	99·2	1	1	100·
Scholes C.E.	217	3	—	214	98·6	3	2	66·6
Moorend C.E.	258	14	1	243	94·1	14	8	57·1
Oakenshaw Council	156	6	—	150	96·1	6	6	100·
Whitcliffe Road Junior	291	3	8	280	96·2	10	8	80·
Heaton Avenue Junior and Infants...	263	1	2	260	98·7	3	3	100·
Hightown Council ...	243	5	1	237	97·9	6	2	33·3
Norristhorpe Council ...	229	1	1	227	99·1	2	2	100·
Littletown Council	224	16	6	202	90·1	22	21	95·4
Gomersal Council	303	13	5	285	94·05	16	15	93·7
Roberttown Senior, Junior & Infants'	253	4	2	247	97·62	6	5	83·3
Hightown National	132	2	3	127	96·2	5	1	20·
Gomersal National	245	9	4	232	94·6	13	9	69·2
Knowler Hill	53	—	—	53	100·	—	—	—
Millbridge Council	418	6	6	406	97·1	13	10	76·9
Millbridge National	293	9	7	277	94·5	14	10	71·4
ALL SCHOOLS ...	**3705**	**93**	**46**	**3566**	**96·2**	**134**	**103**	**76·8**

MINOR AILMENTS.

Comparatively few of these cases were found at Routine Examinations. Eighteen cases of Anæmia were found, of which six were referred for treatment unless already under medical care. This was about the same number of cases found in the previous year.

The commonest of these ailments were non-tuberculous chest trouble, of which there were about the same number as in 1933, probably due to the good Summer. There were sixty-three of these cases, of which eight were definite bronchitis, all of an old standing nature, and the rest were slight catarrh. Fourteen of the cases were referred for treatment and the rest re-inspected on my next visit to the school, when in practically every case the condition had cleared up.

ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Two hundred and eighty-four children. or 20.8 per cent. of all examined, were found to be suffering from enlarged tonsils, or adenoids, or both. This is rather less than last year.

The large majority were cases of slightly enlarged tonsils with no evidence of adenoids and required no treatment, though all were subsequently re-inspected. Fifteen only of these cases were referred for treatment. (See treatment of tonsils and adenoids, page 25).

TUBERCULOSIS.

Only three definite cases of Tuberculosis came to light during the year at Routine Inspection. None of these were of the respiratory type. One was an old quiescent type and the others were referred for treatment.

SKIN DISEASES.

Forty-seven cases of skin diseases were found during the year, five more than in the previous twelve months. Of these, forty were referred for treatment. There were thirteen cases of impetigo, all of which were referred for treatment. One case of scabies was seen at Routine Inspection. Skin disease showed a slight increase compared with 1933.

RINGWORM.

For the first time since records were kept no case of Ringworm either of the scalp or body was found during the year either at Routine Inspections or as

Special Cases. Three specimens of hair were examined from cases that appeared suspicious, but in each case the result was negative. For some years past this troublesome complaint has been getting more and more uncommon, and I attribute its disappearance to the fact that no child suffering from Ringworm of the Scalp is allowed in school until the dicsease is proved by microscopic examination to have been cured.

EAR DISEASES.

Twenty-one cases of Otitis Media were found during the Routine Examinations during the year, and nineteen were referred for treatment. There were twenty-one other aural cases, mostly accumulation of wax in the meatus. The worst of these were referred for treatment. There were few cases of deafness discovered.

In most of the schools it is difficult to carry out tests for deafness owing to unavoidable causes. It appeared that a certain number of so-called cases of deafness are really inattention. Others are due to adenoids, and when this is the case, operative treatment is advised.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

There was about the same amount of External Eye Disease found as in recent years. Three cases of blepharitis came to light and these were all referred for treatment, as were the five cases of conjunctivitis.

DEFECTIVE VISION.

The vision of 936 children was tested at the Routine Medical Inspections, that is all children of over seven, except seven who were unable or refused to read the types. Of all children, infants included, examined, twenty-five were found to be suffering from squint in a greater or lesser degree. Of these, twenty-two were referred to the School Oculist for treatment and the others, mostly very slight cases, referred for observation.

Of the 936 older children, 624 were found to have normal vision in both eyes, and 312 to have some visual defect in one eye or both. The percentage with normal vision was considerably less than in the previous year, namely, 66.6 per cent., compared with 74.5 per cent. Of the 312 children with some visual defect, considerably more than half had defects so slight that correction was not considered necessary. As a rule, treatment was advised when the vision is worse than 6/12 in one eye That is a child with vision 6/12 in both eyes was not referred for treatment, while one with 6/12 in one eye and 6/18 in the other, or 6/6 in one eye and 6/18 in the other, was referred for treatment. There were, of course, many exceptions to this rule. Children suffering from chronic headache in school being nearly always referred for refraction even if the visual acuity appeared to be normal to the types.

In the 312 children with subnormal vision of any degree, 75.8 per cent. of the individual eyes had an acuity of 6/12 or better, and 23.8 per cent., one of 6/18 or worse.

One hundred and ten children were referred for treatment, a rather larger number than last year.

Table V. gives a summary of the vision test at Routine Medical Inspections:—

TABLE V.—VISION TESTING.

			Per Cent.
Number examined		936	
With Normal Vision		624	66.7
With Subnormal Vision		312	33.3
Vision 6/6	Right	55	2.94
	Left	55	2.94
Vision 6/9	Right	113	6.
	Left	116	6.19
Vision 6/12	Right	65	3.47
	Left	69	3.68
Vision 6/18	Right	47	2.51
	Left	42	2.24
Vision 6/24	Right	22	1.17
	Left	14	.75
Vision 6/36	Right	10	.53
	Left	6	.32
Vision 6/60	Right	1	.05
	Left	—	—
Vision 6/0	Right	3	.16
	Left	4	.21
With Glasses		74	7.91
Not Tested		7	—
Number of children referred for treatment		110	

DENTAL DEFECTS.

At the Routine Inspection the teeth of each child are examined, but without mirror and probe, and consequently many carious teeth are missed which would be detected if more thoroughly searched for by a dental surgeon.

In spite of this, however, no fewer than 1,150 children had one or more decayed teeth, leaving a residue of 214 with apparently sound teeth, a percentage of 15.7, a somewhat higher percentage than last year.

In 421 children carious teeth was the only defect found; a percentage of 30.9 compared with 34.2 per cent. in 1933 and 32.1 in 1932.

Condition of teeth found at Routine Examinations:

All Teeth sound ...	214	...	15.68 per cent.
Carious (1 to 3) ...	655	...	48.02 ,,
Carious (4 or more)	495	...	36.29 ,,

These figures do not differ very materially from those of recent years. The percentage of children with sound mouths is rather higher this year than last, 15.68 per cent. compared with 13.03 per cent. On the other hand there is an increase in the number with four or more carious teeth, the percentage having risen to 36.29 from 33.63.

Twelve years ago only 11.9 per cent. of the children examined had sound mouths, and the percentage with four or more carious teeth was 41.8.

There does, therefore, seem to be some improvement in this respect, though it is comparatively small, and only a fraction of what may be hoped for in the future. One thing that has struck me during the past few years is the increase in the number of children with clean mouths and the reduction in those with foul mouths. No figures are available to bear this out, but I have no hesitation in saying that it is a fact. Possibly this may result later in a larger reduction in dental caries than has occurred up to the present.

CRIPPLING DEFECTS.

No case of Epilepsy was found at the Routine Examinations, but one was seen as a special case and referred for treatment. Cases of Chorea were also absent from Routine Inspections, but three were seen as specials.

In all six cases of Epilepsy are known among the school population. Of these five are severe cases and are not at school, while one, who is attending school has not had an attack for some considerable time.

Three cases only of definite Tuberculosis were found and none of these were of the Respiratory Type. Twenty three cases of Tuberculosis are known to exist in school children, of which only two are of the Respiratory Type. It has been noticeable for some years the large reduction of notifications of children suffering from this form of Tuberculosis.

Eighteen children were found to be suffering from Heart Disease, and a similar number from Anæmia. Most of these cases were of a mild type, the hearts being well compensated. One only was referred for treatment. Six of the cases of Anæmia were advised to seek treatment for the condition. There are four children known with severe Heart Disease, and towards the end of the year another, the worst case seen for some years, died.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

No attempt is made to investigate the mental capacity at Routine Examinations. If a child is reported by the head teacher as being defective a special examination is arranged.

There are twenty-three known cases of Mental Deficiency in the school population, of which nineteen are attending the Elementary Schools. On is at a Certified School and three are excluded. Two children were notified to the Local Control Authority as being Imbeciles.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

All children are weighed and measured at the time of examination. The results are much in accordance with those of previous years, but the upward tendency noted during the past few years still continues.

In the main age groups, 4, 5, 8 and 12 years, there is a slight average increase both in height and weight for both sexes.

Comparing the children examined in 1934 with those seen in 1921 a very definite improvement is manifest. The average height of the boys increased by .96 inch or 2.01 per cent. The average weight of the boys increased by 3.46 lbs. or 6.46 per cent. The girls put on 1.71 inches in height, equal to 3.59 per cent. and 3.42 pounds in weight or 6.44 per cent. On an average all children showed an increase of 2.77 per cent in height and 6.49 per cent. in weight. The ratio of weight to height went up by 3.57 per cent.

Table VI. gives the weights and heights for all children examined in 1934, and also the averages for all children inspected from October, 1920, to December, 1934. The column headed W/H records the average weight in pounds for each inch of height.

TABLE VI. HEIGHTS and WEIGHTS

		Examined in 1934				Examined 1920—34			
	Age	Number	Height	Weight	W/H	Number	Height	Weight	W/H
BOYS	3	54	38·84	33·79	·87	564	38·18	33·83	·88
	4	95	40.37	38·32	·95	1222	39·5	36·86	·93
	5	63	42.89	39·85	·93	1439	41·95	39·41	·94
	6	11	43.66	42·14	·96	329	43·46	43·57	1·
	7	22	46.74	49·94	1·07	220	46·38	47·53	1·02
	8	204	48.8	54·65	1·12	3266	44·36	52·77	1·19
	9	6	48.29	55·42	1·15	157	49·97	56·49	1·13
	10	14	53.03	66·98	1·27	126	51·2	64·79	1·26
	11	24	52.38	70·33	1·53	158	53·7	69·53	1·29
	12	210	55.64	76·69	1·38	3115	54·44	72·74	1·33
	13	9	59.41	79·5	1·36	191	55·52	79	1·42
GIRLS	3	41	37·16	32·94	·88	534	36·55	32.21	·88
	4	86	40·26	36·8	·91	1172	39·02	35·5	·91
	5	62	41·93	38·64	·92	1359	40·95	37·13	·91
	6	15	43·8	43·47	·99	323	43·2	41·74	·96
	7	16	46·2	47·95	1·04	193	45·4	46·68	1·03
	8	194	48·86	52·82	1·08	3166	48·11	51	1·06
	9	6	50·42	56·54	1·12	180	49·13	55·06	1·12
	10	21	53·62	69·52	1·29	129	54·74	65·19	1·19
	11	12	54·04	68·19	1·26	152	54·26	71·07	1·31
	12	196	56·54	78·63	1·39	3014	55·58	74·61	1·34
	13	3	60·42	80·33	1·33	237	56·33	80·32	1·42

VACCINATION.

One thousand and eighteen children were found to be unvaccinated, a percentage of 74.6. This is 5.4 per cent. more than in the previous year, and is the highest since 1926, when 76.2 per cent. of all children were unprotected from Smallpox.

One may take it for granted that Vaccination in Spenborough will, in a very short time, be a rarity. This would not matter much so long as the type of Smallpox which has been prevalent in the country since 1920 remains the same and variola major does not make a re-appearance. But unfortunately the same mental attitude that refuses protection against Smallpox refuses protection against Diphtheria, and Diphtheria is not less common than it used to be, nor is it a less fatal disease.

TABLE VII.

Year	Examined Number	Unvaccinated Number	Per cent.
1920	771	400	51.9
1921	2020	1190	58.9
1922	1076	678	61.0
1923	1507	1047	69.4
1924	1782	1238	69.4
1925	2068	1497	72.4
1926	955	727	76.2
1927	1405	995	70.8
1928	1481	1014	68.4
1929	1466	1007	68.6
1930	1285	894	69.5
1931	1364	917	67.3
1932	1339	949	70.9
1933	1457	1008	69.2
1934	1364	1018	74.6

TREATMENT.

Treatment is carried out partly at the School Clinic, partly by the Nurses in the schools at their weekly visits, and partly at special treatment clinics held daily during term time at Heaton Avenue School for the northern end of the district and at the School Clinic for the southern end.

Owing to the scattered nature of the district, a visit to the Clinic often entails the loss of an entire half-day in school. Certain defects, such as errors of refraction, enlarged tonsils and adenoids and dental cases can obviously only be dealt with at the Clinic, but the bulk of the minor ailments, most skin diseases and slight injuries are dealt with in the schools, only an occasional visit to the Clinic being necessary when the case is not responding to treatment. This method of dealing with defects saves thousands of hours of school time during the year, besides ensuring prompt and certain attention in all cases.

All cases, except such defects as warts, sores, boils, and minor injuries, which in themselves make up a large proportion of the total cases treated, are referred to the School Medical Officer, either at the Clinic or at his periodical visits to the schools.

The following Table gives the defects dealt with at the School Clinic—

TABLE VIII.

Scabies	2
Impetigo	10
Other Skin Diseases	22
External Eye Disease	7
Defective Vision and Squint	148
Otitis Media	8
Other Ear Disease	4
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	11
Other Throat and Nose Disease	9
Miscellaneous Defects	40
Making a total of	261

Five hundred and twenty-one attendances were made at the Medical Clinic, and one thousand six hundred and eighteen at the Dental Clinic, making a total of two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine.

Table IX. shows the number of children from each school who received treatment.

TABLE IX.

SCHOOL	No. of Children Receiving Treatment	Attending Dental Clinic
Millbridge Council	42	240
Millbridge National	44	188
Hightown National and Knowler Hill	25	24
Littletown Council	34	9
Gomersal National	23	202
Gomersal Council	13	227
Moorend C.E.	12	40
Roberttown Senior, Junior and Infants	12	165
Norristhorpe Council	33	63
Oakenshaw Council	18	90
Scholes National	22	79
Heaton Avenue	24	183
Whitcliffe Road Council	38	177
St. Luke's C.E.	7	7
Hightown Council	27	107
South Parade Modern	37	16

Two hundred and fifteen Special Treatment Clinics were held during the year at Heaton Avenue School, and the School Clinic in Valley Road for the treatment of children suffering from defects requiring more constant supervision than could be given by the Nurses' weekly visits to the schools. At these the total number of attendances was eight hundred and seventy-nine.

ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

The following are the particulars of the cases of Errors of Refraction dealt with at the Clinic during the year.

Cases Seen.—Routine Inspection, 1934	103
Other Cases	45
Total Treated at Clinic	148
Prescription for Spectacles Given	97
No Spectacles Advised or Alteration Needed	50
Spectacles Obtained—Prescribed in 1933	25
Prescribed in 1934	83
Treated in Hospital	11
Treated Otherwise	3
Glasses Obtained from Hospital or Otherwise	14
Total Cases of Defective Vision Treated	162
Total Number of Prescriptions for Glasses Given	111
Total Number of Children Obtaining Spectacles	122

One case of Squint was admitted to hospital by the School Oculist, Mr. McKie Reid for operation.

Mr. Reid attended on nine occasions during the year and one hundred-and-one children were referred to him, including certain old cases, chiefly of Myopia.

ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Nine operations for Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids were performed by Dr. Unthank, of Cleckheaton, during the year. The particulars of these operations were—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Enlarged Tonsils ……………	1	—	1
Adenoids ……………………	—	1	1
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	3	6	9

In a hundred-and-one cases, operations for throat and nose defects were performed on elementary school children by private practioners or in hospital.

During the last two or three years the number of these cases has increased very materially with the result that the number of cases of enlarged tonsils found at Routine Medical Inspections to need treatment, and consequently the number of cases operated on at the Clinic has been considerably reduced. The number of slightly enlarged tonsils, needing no treatment, remains about the same.

RINGWORM.

No case of Ringworm of the Scalp was dealt with at the Clinic during the year.

DUTIES OF SCHOOL NURSES.

There are four half-time School Nurses in Spenborough who also act as Health Visitors, the equivalent of two whole-time nurses. Seeing that there are eighteen schools and an area of 5,000 acres, this cannot be considered excessive.

The district is divided into four areas, each Nurse being allotted one area, both as School Nurse and Health Visitor. The Nurses attend with the School Medical Officer at the Routine Examinations and with the Dentist at the Dental Inspections. She weighs and measures the children to be examined, and tests the vision with the types of the children in the upper schools before the examination.

Nurses are in attendance at the General Clinics and at the Throat and Nose Clinic, but it is not considered necessary for one to attend for refractions.

Each Nurse visits each of her schools once weekly during term time for the treatment of minor ailments. At this time she obtains information with regard to children absent for infectious disease and with regard to any exceptional children. 857 visits were made during the year.

She visits the houses when required to enquire into alleged cases of infectious disease where no doctor is in attendance, and also to follow up certain defectives who have not responded to notices to attend the Clinic for treatment, or to obtain any other information required. The Nurses paid 248 visits during the year for these purposes.

Three times in each year special visits are made to schools for head inspections. All children in school on the day of inspection are examined and reported on, and dirty children are re-inspected about a fortnight later.

TREATMENT BY NURSES IN THE SCHOOLS.

The following is a summary of the treatments carried out by the School Nurses, the figures indicating the actual number of children affected—

Number treated for—	
Sores and other Diseases of Skin...	601
Minor Eye Defects	128
Minor Ear Defects	154
Minor Injuries	1430
Other Defects	134
Total number of cases dealt with by School Nurses	2447

The majority of cases other than sores and minor injuries were seen by myself, either at the Clinic, at the Routine Examinations, or as "Specials," when directions were given the Nurse as to treatment.

The large number of sores treated in the school accounts largely for the comparatively few cases found at Routine medical inspection.

The total number of treatments given by the Nurses in the schools during the year was 8,988, and, in addition, advice was give in 108 cases. The number of visits paid by the Nurses to the schools for various purposes was 857.

DENTAL SERVICE.

Medical Officer's Department,
Spenborough,
31st December, 1934

To the School Medical Officer, Spenborough.

Dear Sir,—

I have pleasure in submitting to you my report for 1934.

As in previous years, children between the age groups of 6-13 years have been inspected and treated. The amount of time devoted to treatment relative to inspection is considerably greater this year. Inspections were proportioned according to my ability to treat the children.

It is now not possible to inspect and treat annually all children in the routine age groups. This is due chiefly to the increasing number who take advantage of the scheme provided and to the fact that whenever possible each child received complete treatment. At the present rate of working, it will take 16 or 18 months to complete the treatment of all children within the age groups attending the Elementary Schools.

Of the total number referred for treatment 68 per cent. were actually treated. The remaining 32 per cent. refused and most of these will remain untreated until pain compels them to seek relief. These figures are made up largely by the same children every year.

By education of the parent, one hopes to overcome the prejudice and apathy to immediate dental treatment. There is still far too much of it, although the figures show considerable improvement.

Yours faithfully,

MARION M. THOM,

School Dental Officer.

TABLE X.

Number of children inspected—

Age Groups	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	216	224	272	301	280	289	215	202

Total 1999.

Number of half-days occupied—

(a) At the Clinic	195	
(b) At Inspections	13	
Total	208	

Average number inspected each half-day		153.7
Number requiring treatment		1511
Number absent when Inspections were made		174
Number of schools inspected		9
Number of sound mouths		489
Special cases		116
Number actually treated		1033
Re-treated as result by periodical exam.		Nil
Attendances made by children		1618
Fillings (a) Temporary teeth	75	
(b) Permanent teeth	830	
Total		905
Extractions (a) Temporary teeth	1977	
(b) Permanent teeth	326	
Total		2303
General Anæsthetics		34
Other operations—		
(a) Temporary teeth	21	
(b) Permanent teeth	164	
Total		185

TABLE XI—INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1934

SCHOOL	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	German Measles	Mumps	Dysentry	TOTAL	Percentages of Children Attacked in 1934	Percentages of Children Attacked in 1933
Oakenshaw			3b	4		1			7d	15	10	13·5
Scholes	1a	7a		1	2	26	2			39	16·1	11·5
Moorend		6	4a			5				15	5·4	13·7
Whitcliffe Road		15	7	17	1	3		1		44	13·1	7·8
Heaton Avenue		12a	3	1						16	4·7	19·6
South Parade		4	3							7	2·9	1·3
St. Luke's		2			4	12		1		19	14·0	4·8
Hightown Council			17	1		2		2		22	8·5	3·4
Hightown National		5	8			9				22	10·3	4·0
Roberttown		1a		6		1				8	3·0	8·0
Norristhorpe		3		18		31		2		54	20·5	20·4
Millbridge Council		12c	2b			30				44	9·4	19·9
Millbridge National			2	1		2				5	1·6	4·0
Littletown		1				6				7	2·8	15·7
Gomersal Council		3	1	9		38				51	14·8	10·1
Gomersal National		2			1	1				4	1·6	5·1
TOTALS	1a	73e	50c	58	8	167	2	6	7d	372	8·6	11·4

Resident outside Spenborough—*a* 1 case *b* 2 cases *c* 5 cases *d* 7 cases *e* 8 cases

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Three hundred and seventy-two cases of Infectious Disease occurred amongst the children attending the Elementary Schools during 1934. This is twenty-six per cent. less than in the previous year and only just over one-third of the number of cases in 1932. In only one year since records have been kept have fewer cases been notified. The notifications were 38 per cent. less than the average for the previous ten years.

Unfortunately this general reduction did not include Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, of which there were only four fewer cases than in the previous year.

SCARLET FEVER.

Seventy-three cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during the year among elementary school children. This was one fewer than in the previous year and fourteen more than the average for the previous ten years. Eight of the cases occurred among children not living in the district, but attending Spenborough Schools, compared with five in 1933. Whitcliffe Road was most heavily attacked, there being fifteen cases at this school while Heaton Avenue and Millbridge Council had twelve cases each. At the latter school five were non-resident.

The Roberttown Schools and Littletown had only two cases between them while Oakenshaw, Hightown Council and Millbridge National escaped entirely. Just under two-thirds of the total cases notified were among school children which was about the same percentage as in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA.

Fifty elementary school children were attacked by Diphtheria during the year, three fewer than in 1933, but thirty-eight more than the average for the previous ten years. For eleven years, 1922 to 1932 Diphtheria was very uncommon among school children in this area. In 1926 there were twenty cases, largely due to an outbreak in Scholes, and in 1931 there were again twenty cases, the bulk of them being in Gomersal. With these two exceptions the number of cases in the schools did not reach double figures during this period. The disease began to be prevalent at the beginning of 1933, and since then, except for some remission during the two Summers has shown no sign of abatement. This state of affairs is by no means peculiar to Spenborough, the disease having been very prevalent in many parts of the country. 85 per cent. of the notified cases were among school children, a much larger percentage than was that of Scarlet Fever.

Only five schools escaped the disease while one, Gomersal Council had only one case, and the two Millbridge Schools only two each.

Hightown Council was by far the most heavily affected, there being seventeen cases at that school. Cases kept on occurring all through the year, but December had the most cases of any month. In most cases the intervals between cases were too long to admit of direct contact being responsible for the spread of the disease. Carriers were no doubt responsible for the continued succession of cases, but both departments, infants and mixed and all ages were affected at different times, and it was therefore very difficult to know where the sources of infection lay. Hightown National had the next largest number of cases, namely eight, and Whitcliffe Road had seven cases. No other school had more than four cases. Many of the cases were of an extremely mild type, but there were five deaths from Diphtheria during the year though one was a case admitted to hospital in the previous year.

MEASLES.

There was a very considerable reduction in the number of cases of Measles in 1934, namely, 58 cases compared with two hundred in 1933 and 72 in 1932. The only two schools that were affected to any extent were Whitcliffe Road and Norristhorpe with 17 and 18 cases respectively. No other school had more than nine cases and seven escaped altogether. While the number of cases of Measles varies considerably from year to year, it is a considerable time since there was a general epidemic throughout the district.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was almost entirely absent during the year, only eight cases having been reported to me. Of these four were at St. Luke's and only three other schools were affected.

CHICKEN POX.

There is always a considerable amount of Chicken-pox amongst school children. In only two years, since 1921, have there been less than one hundred cases reported, and only two when there have been more than two hundred. During 1934, there were 167 cases compared with 131 in the previous year. Heaton Avenue and South Parade were the only two schools which entirely escaped, but three other schools had only one case and two others two cases. The schools most heavily attacked were Gomersal Council with 38 cases, Norristhorpe with 31, Millbridge Council with 30, and Scholes with 26 cases. Thus three-quarters of the cases occurred at four schools.

OTHER DISEASES.

Six cases of Mumps were reported during the year, the same as in 1933, and two cases of German Measles. During the Autumn there were seven cases of Dysentry of the Flexner type at Oakenshaw, but all the children attacked were non-residents.

One case of Enteric Fever occurred at Scholes School, but the child attacked did not live in Spenborough. There was no cases of Smallpox or Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

The average number of the common infectious diseases for the ten years, 1924 to 1933, with those for 1934, are appended.

	1934-33	1934		1934-33	1934
Scarlet Fever ...	60	73	Whooping Cough	66	8
Diphtheria	12	50	Chicken Pox ...	151	167
Measles	182	58	Mumps	128	6

At half the schools the incidence of Infectious Disease was greater than in the previous year, but on the whole the incidence was less, namely 8.6 compared with 11.4 cases of infectious disease per 100 children on roll at the end of June. Norristhorpe, Scholes, St. Luke's and Gomersal Council had the most cases in proportion to their numbers, while Millbridge National, Gomersal National, Littletown, and the Roberttown schools had least.

For the second year in succession Norristhorpe has the highest proportion of infectious disease. It is again noticeable that schools which are situated close to each other differ greatly in the amount of infectious disease. Thus Millbridge Council had 9.4 cases per 100 on roll, while the National School had only 1.6. Gomersal Council School had 14.8 cases compared with 1.6 at the Church School, and while Whitcliffe Road had 13.1 cases there were only 4.7 at Heaton Avenue. It is curious to note that there was a similar difference in 1933 between the two Millbridge Schools and the two Gomersal Schools, while the positions at Whitcliffe Road and Heaton Avenue were reversed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN. TABLE XII.

Year	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Mumps	German Meales	Yearly Totals
1920			56	31						87
1921			56	30						86
1922			80	8	315	92	173	12		680
1923			95	5	215	36	21	158		530
1924			22	3	174	53	132	196		580
1925			37	1	367	79	120	43		647
1926			23	20	37	101	210	136		527
1927			39	4	244	21	126	276		710
1928		4	80	3	47	33	109	7		283
1929	3	34	64	8	298	116	116	8	68	715
1930	1	21	55	9	62	58	170	3	8	387
1931			57	20	22	34	38	433	2	606
1932	1		139	5	272	132	357	176	1	1083
1933			74	53	200	38	131	6	1	503
1934			73	50	58	8	167	6	2	372

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

Spenborough is not as yet provided with an open-air school for physically defective children, but the matter has been under consideration, and it is expected that one will be provided in the near future.

As stated elsewhere in this report there are some fifty delicate children in the district, most of whom are attending the Elementary schools who would benefit considerably if a special school were available. It is often felt necessary to exclude children from school for general debility when, if an open-air school were available, they could attend there for two or three months until their general condition was improved.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

It was not found necessary to provide any meals for school children during the year.

For some time past it has been the custom for certain of the teaching staffs in the various schools to carry out a scheme by which those children whose parents so desire can have a hot drink during the morning. Most, if not quite all the schools had a scheme of this sort in operation during the year, the drink in the majority of the cases being a malted milk served hot. In one or two of the schools cows' milk was provided.

When the Milk Marketing Board's scheme was brought into force in the early Autumn, it was decided that for the present the existing arrangements should continue, the staff of each school having a free hand as to whether they should continue with their existing arrangements or go over to cows' milk. Certain minimum requirements have been laid down which all producers who wish to supply the schools must observe, but up to the present very few of the numerous producers in the district appear to wish to participate in the scheme.

My own view of the matter is that for nutritional value a full cream milk is preferable to any dried milk preparation, however fortified, but it is questionable if it is justifiable to insist in the substitution of raw milk for the preparation already used unless the milk supplied is Certified Milk or Grade A T.T. Milk. It is probable that the method of manufacture of the milk preparation renders this article sterile, while the same cannot be said of raw milk.

The County Medical Officer for the West Riding in his report for 1933 states that 7.6 per cent. of specimens of milk from individual cows and 7.4 per cent. of the group samples examined were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli.

There is no municipal laboratory in Spenborough, and even if there were it would be manifestly impossible to examine every consignment of milk deliverd to the schools before use.

Though every care is taken by the West Riding Veterinary Department to detect milch cows who are affected with Tuberculosis at the earliest possible moment, it is impossible to be certain that all milk supplied to school children is tubercle free, and I am therefore doubtful if it would be wise to bring any pressure to bear on those school staffs who wish to continue to use a dried milk preparation to change over to raw milk.

Another matter of importance in connection with the supply of milk or milk products to school children is the time at which it should be given. The practice in most, if not all schools, is to give out the milk about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. I cannot help thinking this is a mistake. Most of the children have their dinner soon after reaching home after school is dismissed at noon, and there has not been sufficient time for the milk taken, an hour or so before, to be fully digested. This may not matter with all children, but I have heard of a considerable number of cases where parents say milk at eleven spoils their children's appetite for dinner, and prefer them not to have it for that reason.

I would suggest that the best time for giving milk in school would be on arrival, particularly with regard to those who are having it on medical grounds, on account of malnutrition, a generally delicate state of health or latent Tuberculosis.

SCHOOL BATHS.

The elder children (those over eleven) attend the Cleckheaton and Heckmondwike Municipal Baths at regular times during the Summer months to receive instructions in swimming.

Children primarily go to the baths to learn to swim, and those who can already do so do not attend unless the number of learners in each school is not sufficient to make up the regular number.

Swimming is not compulsory, but all children over eleven are taught if their parents so desire, with the exception of those attending Oakenshaw school.

Certificates of proficiency are granted; second class to those who can swim 25 yards, and first class certificates to those who can swim 50 yards breast stroke and 25 yards on the back.

In addition, the Council give a free pass to those children who can swim a quarter of a mile. No child is allowed to compete for this pass until he or she reaches the age of thirteen, it being rightly considered that the exertion is too great for younger children. Nineteen such certificates were granted to boys and thirty-four to girls.

Accommodation is provided for 480 at Cleckheaton and 200 at Heckmondwike.

The following are the certificates of proficiency granted—

	1st Class		2nd Class
Boys	52	...	76
Girls	68	...	111

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There is no organiser of physical training in the district, but the syllabus of the Board of Education is carried out by the teaching staff.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

The response of parents to attend the medical examination of their children was the same in the Mixed Departments and showed a slight decrease in the Infant Schools compared with the previous year, which was the best on record.

67.2 per cent. of those invited were present at the examinations in the Upper Schools, and 82.7 per cent. in the Infant Schools, 72.8 per cent. in all attended compared with 74.2 per cent. in 1933.

No parents refused to allow their children to be examined.

This large attendance of parents is very gratifying, for it can only mean, after over fourteen years of medical inspection, that they find that they benefit by taking the trouble to come to school when requested. The attendances were—

In the Mixed Departments ...	67.2 per cent.
Infant Departments ...	82.7 per cent.
In the Cleckheaton Schools .	71.1 per cent.
Liversedge Schools ...	71.6 per cent.
Gomersal Schools ...	76.4 per cent.
In all Schools	72.8 per cent.

TABLE XIII.

	Percentages Attended			
	Mixed Schools		Infants Schools	
	Invited	Attended	Invited	Attended
1920	504	46.1	273	73.0
1921	1348	58.1	672	75.5
1922	958	60.8	118	77.0
1923	1135	60.0	472	79.0
1924	1094	61.3	689	83.16
1925	1406	59.5	718	83.5
1926	516	64.7	434	85.9
1927	900	64.2	479	88.5
1928	1067	62.04	410	90.73
1929	933	66.3	533	86.8
1930	863	66.9	422	84.8
1931	881	68.1	481	90.6
1932	901	64.7	392	92.3
1933	978	64.9	479	93.2
1934	937	67.2	435	82.7

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

Great assistance is obtained from the teachers in the various schools in bringing cases of defects to the notice of the Medical Officer or of the School Nurses. Many cases are thus discovered which would otherwise be missed.

At the Routine Medical Inspection the head teachers arrange the order in which the children are to be seen, and send up for inspection any special cases that they may consider require seeing.

Although the Nurses' weekly visits to the schools are primarily for the purpose of treatment of minor ailments found during the Medical Inspections, teachers are requested to bring to their notice at that time any case of defect not seen by the Medical Officer, whom they may think requires treatment.

When any child is excluded from school by the Medical Officer a duplicate of the certificate of exclusion is sent immediately to the head teacher of the school at which the child attends.

This certificate states the number of days for which the child is excluded, and the teacher is thus able to ensure that the child does not return to school too soon, and, on the other hand, is able to call the Attendance Officer's attention to any child who does not return to school on the expiration of the certificate.

CO-OPERATION OF ATTENDANCE OFFICERS

On the exclusion from school of any child by the School Medical Officer, a duplicate of the certificate is sent immediately to the Education Office for the information of the Attendance Officers. By this means that department is kept aware of those children who are absent from school legitimately.

The Attendance Officers refer children who are absent from school for alleged illness to the School Medical Officer if they are doubtful of the genuineness of the case, and failing the production of a certificate from the usual medical attendant.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES.

The greatest assistance is rendered in many cases, otherwise difficult to deal with, by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The officers of this Society are in a position to bring great pressure to bear on certain neglectful parents who will take no notice of anyone else. Fortunately, the number of such parents does not seem to be a large one in Spenborough. I have received during the year great assistance from the Society's Inspector in several cases.

A most valuable voluntary society exists in the Cleckheaton Cripples' Clinic. Here cases of deformity of all kinds are dealt with under the direction of Mr. James Phillips, of Bradford. A number of school children suffering from deformities, etc., have been referred to and treated at this institution during the year. During the year 61 new cases were referred to this institution.

BLIND, DEAF AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

No special investigation has yet been undertaken for the grouping of this class of defects, beyond the school census, the findings of which are shown in Table III. (B. of E.)

Two "Blind" children are known, one being in a Special residential school, and the other, who is only just of school age, is not as yet attending any school.

Two Deaf children are known. One is attending a Special school, and the other is at a public elementary school, but it is hoped she will shortly be transferred.

NURSERY SCHOOLS, SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

There are no Nursery Schools in Spenborough, but children are admitted to the elementary schools on attaining their third birthday. The Education Authority carries on no work in connection with Secondary or Continuation Schools.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The bye-laws regulating the employment of children and young persons came into force in July, 1920.

The bye-laws prohibit the employment of children (i.e., persons under 14 years of age) in the following occupations: as lather boy or girl; in kitchens or hotels, restaurants, etc.; in public billiard rooms; on licensed premises; selling programmes or refreshments in theatres, etc.; collecting or sorting rags and refuse; as attendants in shooting galleries and similar premises, or in any slaughter house.

No child under 12 years of age may be employed in any capacity whatever.

A child between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed:

(a) On school days between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.
(b) On week-days when school is not open, for not more than five hours between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and for not more than 16 hours in any week.
(c) For the sale and delivery of milk and newspapers.

A child between 12 and 14 may be employed for these purposes for one hour, 7 to 8 p.m. on week-days, and for not more than two hours between 7 and 10 in the forenoon.

Before a child between 12 and 14 can receive a licence to carry on the occupation of delivering milk or newspapers, a certificate has to be obtained from the School Medical Officer to the effect that this work will not be prejudicial to his health or education.

During 1934 there were forty-seven applications for certificates, all from boys. This was a small decrease on the previous year.

All the applicants were boys. Twenty-five wished to deliver newspapers, twenty-one were to be errand boys, and the remaining applicant described himself as a shop assistant.

It was found necessary to refuse a certificate in one case.

BOARD OF EDUCATION STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Entrants	425
Second Age Group	399
Third Age Group	404
Total	1228
Other Routine Inspections	136
Total	1364

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	427
Number of Re-Inspections	438
Total	865

(A)—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION IN 1934.

DEFECT or DISEASE	ROUTINE		SPECIALS	
	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment	Number referred for Treatment	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment
MALNUTRITION	1	18	—	1
UNCLEANLINESS (see Table IV., Group V.)				
SKIN—				
Scabies	1	—	2	—
Impetigo	13	—	10	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	26	7	22	3
EYE—				
Blepharitis	3	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis	5	—	4	—
Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	110	195	79	95
Squint	22	3	6	13
Other Conditions	8	1	3	—
EAR—				
Defective Hearing	3	3	1	2
Otitis Media	19	2	8	—
Other Ear Diseases	7	8	3	—

NOSE & THROAT—				
Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	9	268	1	1
Adenoids only	4	1	4	1
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	2	—	3	—
Other Conditions	5	20	4	—
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (Non-Tuberculous)	—	6	5	1
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	—	7	—	1
TEETH—Dental Diseases ... (see Table IV., Group IV.)	—	—	—	—
HEART & CIRCULATION—				
Heart Disease: Organic ...	—	3	1	—
Heart Disease: Functional	1	14	—	2
Anæmia	6	12	2	1
LUNGS—				
Bronchitis	5	3	1	—
Other Non T.B. Diseases...	9	46	—	1
TUBERCULOSIS—				
Pulmonary:				
Definite	—	—	—	1
Non-Pulmonary:				
Bones and Joints	—	—	1	1
Skin	—	1	—	—
Other Forms	2	—	—	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM—				
Epilepsy	—	—	1	—
Chorea	—	—	1	2
Other Conditions	4	19	—	2
DEFORMITIES—				
Rickets	—	189	3	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	13	5	16	—
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	37	33	40	79
Total	315	864	221	208

(B)—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

PRESCRIBED GROUPS—	Inspected	Required Treatment
Entrants	425	68
Second Age Group	399	85
Third Age Group	404	93
Total (Prescribed Groups)... ...	1228	246
Other Routine Inspections...	136	31
Grand Total	1364	277

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA. TABLE III.

	At Certified Schools	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution	Total
Blind Children	1			1	2
Partially Blind Children	2	7			9
Deaf Children	1	1			2
Partially Deaf Children		1			1
Mentally Defective Children ...	1	19		3	23
Epileptic Children		1		5	6
Physically Defective Children ...					
A.—Tuberculous Children—					
1. Children with Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...			1	1	2
2. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		11	6	4	21
B.—Delicate Children		19		5	24
C.—Crippled Children		2		1	3
D.—Children with Heart Disease ...		3		1	4

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS

Epilepsy and Mental Deficiency 1 ... At Public Elementary School

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1934.

Group I.—Minor Ailments

(excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group V.)

SKIN—

DISEASE or DEFECTS	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Ringworm: Scalp	—	—	—
Ringworm: Body	—	—	—
Scabies	3	—	—
Impetigo	146	—	—
Other skin disease	561	—	—
MINOR EYE DEFECTS... (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II).	159	—	—
MINOR EAR DEFECTS...	218	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS ...... (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.).	1601	—	—
Total	2688	—	2688

TABLE IV.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint

(excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

DEFECT or DISEASE	Number of Defects dealt with. Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ... ... (Operations for Squint excluded)	148	14	162
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes...	3	—	3
Total	151	14	165

Total number of children for whom Spectacles were prescribed:

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	97
(b) Otherwise	14

Total number of children who obtained or received Spectacles:

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	108
(b) Otherwise	14

TABLE IV.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment—	
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	20
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	101

Group IV.

Orthopædic Cases—Non-Residential	61

TABLE IV.

Group V.—Dental Defects.

1.—Number of Children who were—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

	Age.	No.		
Routine Age Groups	5	Nil	Total	1999
	6	216		
	7	224		
	8	272		
	9	301		
	10	280		
	11	289		
	12	215		
	13	202		

Specials	116	
Grand Total	2115	
(b) Found to require treatment	1511	
(c) Actually treated	1033	
2. Half-days devoted to—		
Inspection	13	
Treatment	195	
Total		208
3. Attendances made by children for treatment		1618
4. Fillings—Permanent teeth	830	
Temporary teeth	75	
Total		905

Extractions—Permanent teeth... ...	326	
Temporary teeth	1977	
Total	——	2303
6. Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions		34
7. Other operations—Permanent teeth	164	
Temporary teeth	21	
Total	——	185

TABLE IV.

Group V.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	6.5
(2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	11,795
(3) Number of individual children found unclean	467
(4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	Nil
(5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921...	Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	Nil

Statement of the Number of Children Notified During the Year Ended 31st December, 1934, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.

	Boys.
Total number of children notified	2

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